# The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, AUGUST 6, 1932


## TOPICS OF THE DAY

Associated Press photograph

The Clash of Police With Veterans That Started the "Battle of Washington"

# Bombs and Bayonets for the B. E. F.

IT WAS THE DEFEAT OF THE BONUS ARMY.

After two months of futile encampment to force action by Congress, and after Congress had adjourned, the spark of violence that had long been feared suddenly flared.

Then, "the troops came out, and the men who had fought with them in the war side by side became for the day enemies, and were treated as such." As a New York *Times* correspondent continues, "the regulars had the equipment, they had the tanks, the tear-gas bombs, the sabers, and the bayonets, while the irregulars of the B. E. F. had stubborn sullenness in some cases, and bricks, rocks, and epithets in others."

When it was over the smaller B. E. F. camps in the heart of Washington and the big camp on the Anacostia flats were wiped out, the flimsy shacks had been burned to ashes, one B. E. F. veteran was dead, other veterans and policemen were being treated for injuries, and the "bonus army" was driven out.

In the Capital the Washington *Post* declares that "all the blood shed in the mêlée is on the hands of the fanatics who tried to use force to obtain their demands when arguments and petitions failed." And the Boston *Globe* concludes that "President Hoover took the obvious measure calculated to preserve order with the minimum of bloodshed."

Not quite so certain is the Washington *News*. Basically, it argues, "the blame rests with vote-seeking politicians who, in the beginning, encouraged the men to come to Washington on a mission those politicians knew was doomed to failure." And on the fatal day, first the veterans and then the police blundered, and finally, "the Government made the serious mistake of calling out Federal troops," which "made a dangerous situation more dangerous." And the Baltimore *Sun* in an editorial headed, "Somebody Blundered," suggests that when there is time to consider the development of that "pitiful and brutal conflict between desperate, homeless men and saber-swinging cavalry, with tanks in reserve," it would be well to go into the matters of the sudden orders for the evacuation of the Pennsylvania Avenue property, "as it will also be to go into the swift extension of the military movement from a relatively simple evacuation of the men from the Government's property to a movement for the complete and ruthless clearing out of the whole 'army' from the District."

To review the events of that exciting July 28 in Washington, we recall from the news dispatches of the day that in the morning the police came to support workmen in tearing down a building on Pennsylvania Avenue near the Capitol, in which and around which the B. E. F. had one of their camps. A fight developed. It was nightsticks against bricks. Finally, a policeman in the midst of the mêlée drew his pistol and killed an ex-serviceman. After this the District of Columbia authorities asked the President for Federal troops to help maintain law and order. The President issued the call, explaining that it was "to put an end to rioting and defiance of civil authority."

When the troops came in the afternoon they cleared the streets, and used tear gas to force the campers out of their refuge. They cleared other minor camps in the city of Washington, and then moved out in the late evening to drive the B. E. F. from their main camp at Anacostia, which was burned.


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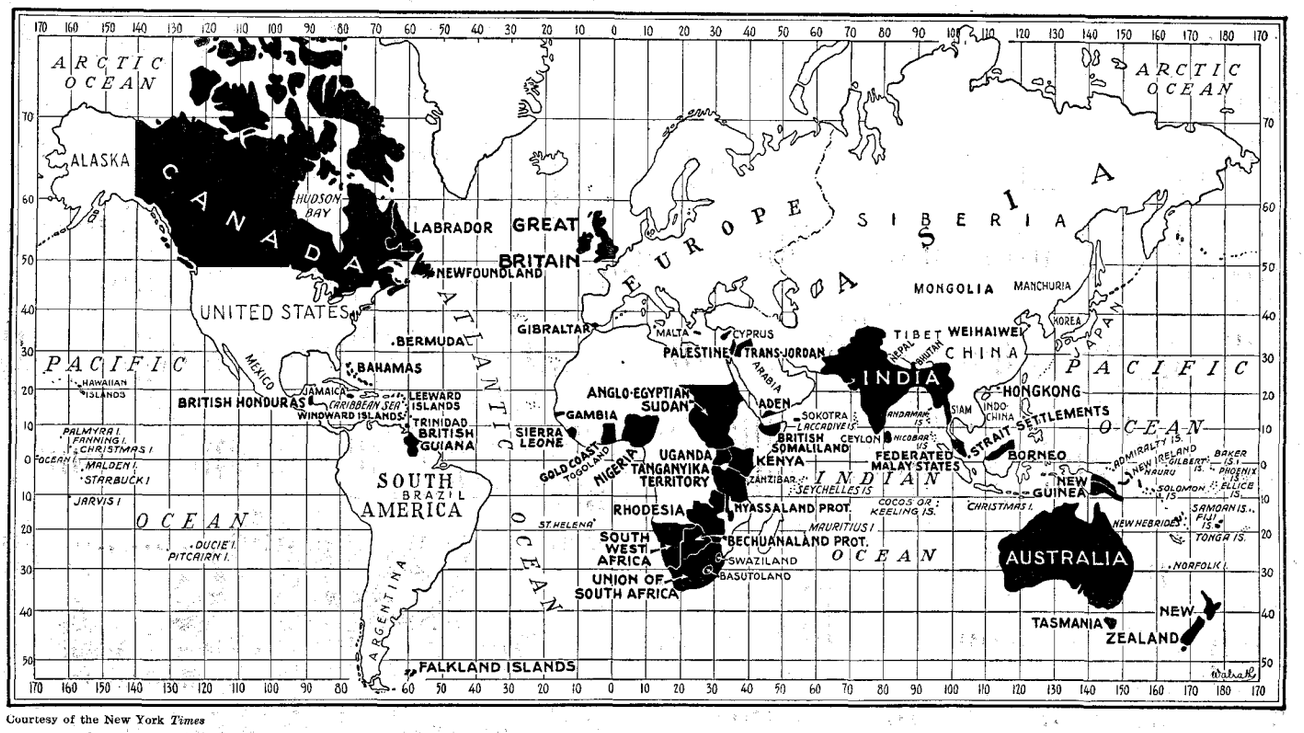


Courtesy of the New York *Times*

How to Bind These Black Patches, the British Empire, in Trade Pacts? That Is the Job at Ottawa

# America's Huge Stake in the Imperial Conference

WITH HIS NERVES RATHER ON EDGE, Uncle Sam is keeping a sharp eye on Ottawa to see how big a slice of foreign trade he is going to lose.

Helpless to do anything about it, he can only wait, and hope for the best, while representatives of the British Empire at the Imperial Conference discuss how much of Sam's business they will amputate.

Not that England and the Dominions are out to "get" Sam, of course. They are simply trying to ease a desperate economic situation by framing intra-Empire tariff bargains for their own benefit. But those bargains—preferential duties—will be a blow to us.

How severe will it be? Nobody can tell until the Ottawa parley digs some nuggets of agreement out of a mass of negotiation. But early indications hint that our anthracite and steel exports may be sharply reduced, as well as textiles, machinery, electrical supplies and films. And more than 1,000 American branch plants in Canada may be affected by a move to force them to use more Empire materials and labor.

Some of our papers are distinctly alarmed at the prospect of a further loss of foreign trade at a time like this. Some minimize the danger. Others believe we may benefit indirectly as world conditions are improved by conference agreements.

Two-fifths of our foreign sales may be affected, we read.

"If now the units of the Empire are brought into closer economic relations, with mutual trading benefits for one another and a policy of exclusion toward the rest of the world, the United States stands to be the greatest sufferer," writes Felix Belair, Jr., in the New York *Times*—

"The position finally taken by Canada, as the principal self-governing British Dominion and a large source of supply for the mother country, will go far toward determining the success or failure of the conference.

"She has extended wide tariff preferences to the products of Great Britain ever since 1897, and if she now expands them her action can only result in a corresponding reduction of her purchases from the United States.

"This country, through mass production of commodities adaptable in price and construction to the Canadian pocketbook and industrial requirements, had at the close of 1930 built up a market in Canada amounting to 68 per cent. of the Dominion's total imports. To obtain that market American products had to hurdle a tariff averaging nearly 10 per cent. in excess of the preferential rates accorded Great Britain.

"With this preferential treatment and a gaining sentiment favoring the purchase of British products, Great Britain was able in 1930 to supply 15.2 per cent. of all Canadian imports.

"The extent of the Canadian market for American products may be demonstrated by isolating the 100 chief items imported by our northern neighbor in 1930, comprising 82 per cent. of its total foreign purchases. A total of 79 per cent. of these 100 principal imports originated in the United States, as against 14 per cent. from the United Kingdom and 7 per cent. from all other countries.

"The United States supplied Canada with 91 per cent. of all imported electrical supplies, 90 per cent. of imported iron and steel products, 90 per cent. of machinery imports, 99 per cent. of imported automobile parts, 98 per cent. of imported automobiles, 90 per cent. of imported coal, 98 per cent. of farm implements, 76 per cent. of imported crude petroleum, 99 per cent. of imported gasoline, and 98 per cent. of imported raw cotton.

"Altogether Canada in 1930 imported products valued at $1,248,273,582, and of this amount $847,442,037 came from the United States, $189,179,738 from the United Kingdom, $63,523,966 from other British Empire countries, and $148,127,841 from all other countries combined."

To round out the picture, we borrow figures listed by the Kansas City *Star* giving the value of our exports in 1930 to other countries of the Empire: "Great Britain, $678,000,000; Australia, $76,000,000; South Africa, $38,000,000; New Zealand, $30,000,000; Irish Free State, $14,000,000."

With this vast trade at stake, it can be seen how serious to us would be the loss of any substantial part of it. No wonder that Uncle Sam is a bit nervous. Further depletion of our trade might be calamitous. The welfare of hundreds of thousands of Americans may be involved. So say some editors. Others take the opposite view. Improvement of economic conditions in the British Empire, they assert, means world improvement. And the United States stands to benefit.

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# Why Borah "Would Swap Debts for Prosperity"

WILLIAM EDGAR BORAH has a way of raising the echoes when he speaks.

His radio speech favoring "reduction or cancelation," which he later summed up in the phrase quoted in the title, became front-page news at one jump in the newspapers of London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome. And from the press of his own country came immediately a volume of editorial applause and dissent.

The intimation that Borah is going to make a personal campaign on the subject of war debts, which candidates so generally try to dodge, gives a new slant to the summer's politics.

The division of opinion over the debts is an old story. Why does Senator Borah's independent personal opinion make such a stir when it comes over the air waves? That is a question the Washington correspondents all set themselves to answer.

It has happened more than once during this post-war Republican régime, writes Frederic William Wile in the Washington *Evening Star*, "that what Senator Borah says to-day the White House does to-morrow":

"It was a Borah pronunciamento that was followed by President Harding's convocation of the Washington Arms Conference of 1921. It was on the Idahoan's initiative that President Hoover convened Congress in special session in 1929 for enactment of new farm-relief legislation.

"Senator Borah was at pains to specify that he was speaking only for himself in advocating broad-gage treatment of the debts issue. Nevertheless it is known to most insiders that his views run parallel, at least in their broad purpose, with those of Mr. Hoover.

"If the Borah plan becomes the Hoover plan, the Democrats have evidence in hand to prove that as long ago as February 2 last their nominee for President came forward with practically the same suggestion."

NOTHING may come of Borah's suggestion of a world conference which shall consider the war debts; nevertheless, argues Clinton W. Gilbert in the New York *Evening Post*, "the Idaho Senator has put the debt issue before the country in a new light":

"Nobody else could have raised this issue as effectively as Mr. Borah. He is sufficiently independent of party so that his advocating a reconsideration of the debts in the light of the depression does not involve embarrassments in the national campaign, in which neither party wishes to face this issue.

"When he speaks it is not Wall Street or the international bankers that is being heard. He does not represent big business or any business. And he has not been in the past a cancelationist or reductionist.

"He has a sort of sixth sense for anticipating changes in public opinion. His most important services to the country in the past have consisted in sensing what is developing in the popular mind, and by giving it utterance, helping to make it take form."

But not everybody in the Capital takes the Borah speech so seriously. It was a "trial balloon" which popped and fell to earth, writes Robert Barry, of Universal Service, in the Washington *Herald;* "it was shot full of holes by a barrage of hostile opinion." As this writer understands Washington sentiment:

"The Senator's proposal that the United States immediately lay a $11,000,000,000 bag of American gold on an international conference table as a bribe for undefined, ephemeral economic favors from Europe was dismissed promptly as just another one of those notions the Idahoan has from time to time to provide a twenty-four-hour sensation in Washington."

AND this is followed up by skeptical or hostile remarks made by Senator Watson (Rep. Ind.), Representative Rainey (Dem. Ill.), Senator Smoot (Rep. Utah), and Senator Harrison (Dem. Miss.). And among the newspapers, the Troy *Times* (Rep.) dismisses the Borah remarks as of mere academic interest:

"He has not changed, and can not change, majority opinion of the American public that the United States will not take upon itself the burden of debt that is duly resting upon the countries to which it extended vast credit when they were in urgent need of money to enable them to avert conquest by Germany."

BUT there are plenty of kind words. The Borah speech seems to the editor of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* to be "the clearest public statement yet made by any man in any country of the overwhelming necessity of following up Lausanne with an honest effort at the other problems hanging over from the World War."

An Isolationist's Discovery

—Cassel in the Brooklyn "Eagle."

And the attitude of papers in centers like New York, Philadelphia, Providence, Syracuse, Richmond, Asheville, Birmingham, Cincinnati, and Cleveland are pretty well summed up in this paragraph from the Baltimore *Sun:*

"Senator Borah's address will stand, it is safe to predict, as moving evidence of the ability of a political leader who has long felt deeply and thought conscientiously to abandon a whole region of attitudes and prejudices and, under pressure of a dark time in history, embrace a broad, intelligent, generous point of view.

"It may also prove to be the turning-point in American post-war history, the beginning of a face-about away from the obscurantist attitude toward the rest of the world which Senator Borah himself did so much to foster."

SENATOR BORAH'S speech was heard by so many radio listeners and read by so many newspaper readers that it will hardly be necessary to call attention to more than a few significant sentences. First he explained why he considers Lausanne "a harbinger of peace and the hope of humanity." He thinks that "if the policies initiated at Lausanne are carried forward, there will come a time when it will be distinctly to the interest of the people of the United States to consider again the question of these debts." And he makes this concrete suggestion:

"I know of no other way to bring into effect a program such as would justify the reduction or cancelation of the debts and bring about a better condition, economically and financially, than by means of an economic and monetary conference, a conference which would be permitted to deal with reparations and debts, disarmament, the reestablishment of the gold standard (thirty-one nations now being off the gold standard), the stabilization of silver in the Orient, and possibly other questions."

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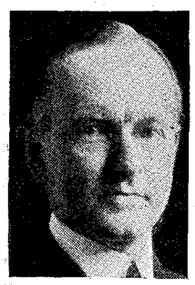

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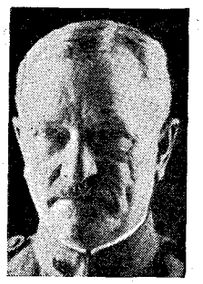
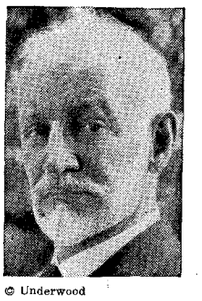


General Pershing



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Admiral Sims

The Advisory Council Which Will Help the National Economy League to Cut the Cost of Government.

# Revolt Against the High Cost of Government

A REVOLT AGAINST SPENDING TOO MUCH on veterans is started among veterans and led by veterans.

This National Economy League that calls Admiral Byrd to postpone his South Polar trip to head the organization had its beginnings last spring in a group of World War veterans. According to General Harbord they were "largely of the old Plattsburg crowd, to whom it was apparent that the largest single economy that could be made in the national budget, without affecting any operating activity of government, was in the elimination of certain unjustifiable appropriations now in the law in the interest of veterans who suffered no disability in the war."

Now that payments to veterans in one form or another account for one-fourth of our annual government budget, or roughly, a billion dollars a year, it seems to General Harbord "no wonder that people are beginning cynically to inquire if it would not have been cheaper if the Germans had won the war."

These remarks were made when the League was launched as a national organization last week, in New York, with a distinguished advisory council, the temporary active leadership of Admiral Byrd, and approving messages from President Hoover and Presidential candidate Roosevelt. According to Admiral Byrd, the league "is being organized to help prevent economic chaos that would be worse than war." "We should fight this out to a finish," he added.

Admiral Byrd

As Chairman of the League will "fight to a finish" against governmental waste.

"This is a revolt, a perfectly civil constitutional revolt," declares Granville Clark, chairman of the League's organization committee.

It is by no means a lonesome fight the new organization is making. On the very day it was organized in New York, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced in Washington a nation-wide campaign to effect further economies in Federal, State, and local government expenditures.

THE country as a whole will welcome the activities of the National Economy League, declares the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, which continues:

"It seeks to eliminate inequalities and unfair privileges which have crept into the administration of veterans' affairs. Its first great project is to secure elimination of payments of $450,000,000 annually to veterans of the Spanish-American and World wars who suffered no disability in war service.

"Secondly, it addresses itself to the task of obtaining 'the reduction of all wasteful and unnecessary governmental expenditures.' It thus encounters at once the enmity and opposition of special interests which benefit from these expenditures to veterans and for other purposes."

It's a "tough job" the National Economy League has cut out for itself, thinks the Baltimore *Sun*. But the Springfield *Union* has an idea "it should be an easy matter to recruit an army of 20,000,000 citizens for a constructive protest against extravagance and the pressure of organized minorities." The object of this movement, declares the New York *Herald Tribune*, "is one of vital importance with the interests of the United States":

"The pension machine must not only be halted now. That has ceased to be enough. The laws which it has already ground out must be revised, and they can be revised only through a nation-wide understanding of what has happened and of what must be done about it."

WRITING on this subject in the current *Harper's*, a New York lawyer and World War veteran, Mr. Ernest Angell, makes this practical contribution to the discussion:

"An aroused public is demanding economy. Government departments, Federal, State, and local, are paring their expenses, cutting the salaries of employees, dismissing clerks, postponing construction work which would give jobs to unemployed men, and looking for still further ways of whittling costs. Yet the bountiful flood of cash from the Federal Government to the ex-soldiers goes right on. Government bureaus may be abolished, Federal employees may be thrown out into the streets of Washington, but the man who spent two healthy months at a training camp in 1918 and contracted asthma five years later, and has a perfectly good job to-day, will continue to draw his cold cash from the Veterans' Bureau for special disability. For there is one thing that Congress apparently fears even more than the possibility of a financial collapse of the Government, and that is the wrath of the veterans' lobby.

"Do we really want the Federal Government to economize?

"Very well, then: 500 millions could have been cut from the Federal budget of this fiscal year without depriving any veteran or dependent of a cent of support for any genuine disability in fact caused by war service.

"An immediate program for eliminating wholly unnecessary appropriations from the proposed Federal budget for 1932-33 would have included:

| | |
|---|---|
| Disability allowances (392,000 veterans, as of March 31, 1932, with no impairment from war service) | $104,277,000 |
| Emergency officers' compensation—reduction (payment according to rank only) | 7,000,000 |
| Bonus loans, under Act of 1931 | 100,000,000 |
| Disability compensation (28 per cent. of all awards, not in fact "service-connected" or less than 20 per cent. "disabled")—reduction | 125,000,000 |
| Administration, hospital, medical, and domiciliary service (75 per cent. for non-service-connected cases) | 82,000,000 |
| Spanish War pensions—reduction | 100,000,000 |
| Total | $518,277,000 |

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# Rich States in the Federal Bread Line

"GANGWAY, SISTERS, AND MOVE OVER.

"Your once rich, once proud, possibly purse-proud, relatives want a place on the bench.

"They are now flat and need shoes.

"Illinois, Pennsylvania, and California are reported first in line for the Federal aid available in emergency loans."

Thus the Chicago *Tribune* speaks of the Wagner $2,122,000,000 relief bill, now law, under which $300,000,000 is provided for direct relief of unemployment.

It is a dismal picture *The Tribune* paints. States "once prosperous and paying their own way," it says, "are now reduced to the bread line with the beggar States which have been living on Federal subsidies for years.

"The almshouse States have brought the country down to the almshouse level. The procession going over the hill will include them all."

And so it seems. For even before the bill was signed by President Hoover, the news dispatches told us that rich States were lined up to seek $338,450,000 loans from the $2,122,000,000 fund. As compiled by the United Press these included:

| | |
|---|---|
| Illinois | $34,000,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 45,000,000 |
| Michigan | 12,000,000 |
| *Colorado | 12,500,000 |
| Kansas | 6,000,000 |
| Texas | 2,000,000 |
| *California | 200,000,000 |
| *Utah | 4,000,000 |
| Indiana | 8,000,000 |
| Arkansas | 2,750,000 |
| *Arkansas | 350,000 |
| *Montana | 1,500,000 |
| *Tennessee | 5,000,000 |
| *Oregon | 3,850,000 |
| Idaho | 1,500,000 |
| Total | $338,450,000 |

*Construction loans.

Applying for $45,000,000, the full amount available to any one State, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania asked for $10,000,000 at once that "the starving may be fed without delay." "I know," he told the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, "that in many sections conditions have reached the danger point. I speak the sober truth when I say that delay will mean disorder."

THUS "a situation new to American politics is promised by this huge offer of Federal credit," says the San Diego *Union*. "Only experience will determine its full effect."

Misgivings are exprest by many papers. Will this Federal money impair the self-reliance of States and cities? Many papers warn that the money thus obtained will be loans, not gifts, and that every cent must be paid back. As the Schenectady *Union-Star* says: "The more a State borrows the more it must pay back. The hope is that, like priming the pump, it will start private enterprise going by reassuring it that there is nothing to be afraid of." In any case, such relief is a necessity, declares the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette:*

"This 'rush' from throughout the country simply adds confirmation to what had long been recognized, that the States and local communities have practically exhausted their resources in relief work and that the Federal Government was obliged to act in the emergency."

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We Are Blind If We Do Not Begin Now to Face It

—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

# The Fight for Disarmament Checked But Not Lost

THE "DISASTROUS FAILURE" of the disarmament conference, Gen. Kurt von Schleicher warns the world in a startlingly frank radio speech, may compel Germany to reorganize the German Army regardless of the limitations imposed by the Treaty of Versailles.

German security, explains the General who is described as the power behind the throne in the von Papen Government, depends upon other nations disarming, or Germany arming. Referring to the latter alternative, he says: "I do not want to leave the slightest doubt that we are going to choose this way if full security and parity are denied us in the future."

But in the main public opinion, while disappointed in the results of the Geneva disarmament conference, judges them less pessimistically than does General von Schleicher.

"We may have wondered whether the verb 'disarm' is irregular, with no first person and conjugated only in the future tense," said Premier Herriot when the conference adjourned after six months of discussion and negotiation without any results perceptible to the tortured pocket-nerve of the world's taxpayers.

"Nevertheless," he added, "you have advanced from a mere negation of war to the first affirmation of peace."

THE mingling of cynicism and hope in the words of the French Premier finds an echo in the editorial comment of our press.

"The dove of peace will have to sleep a while longer before the nations are prepared to make any real concessions on militaristic preparation," remarks the Dallas *Morning News*, disappointed because "so little has come of so lengthy a conference."

Says Walter Lippmann in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

"No definite agreements which actually limit or reduce armaments have been reached, and the formal statement of principles appears at best to imply a moral obligation to keep on trying to make real agreements.

"To recognize this is no ground for complaining about the work of the conference or of the governments represented. On the contrary, the conference itself has been a great achievement; to have kept fifty nations talking amiably about their vital interests, to have explored and debated questions which touch the pride, the honor and the fears of so many peoples, to have had no explosions, but rather to have increased understanding, is in any broad perspective a unique performance."

THE disarmament conference, at which fifty-one nations were represented, adjourned on July 23, to meet again in January, after adopting a resolution promising an agreement for substantial reduction of armaments in its later deliberations. It also declared itself "guided by the general principles underlying President Hoover's proposal for a reduction of approximately one-third in armaments." The Russian and German delegations voted against the resolution, while declaring themselves for disarmament. Russia criticized the resolution as not specific enough, and Germany objected to its failure to recognize the equality of all nations in the right to arm. Eight other nations, including Italy, refrained from voting.

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# Garner's Campaign Bomb

HE FAVORS A RED NECKTIE with a blue donkey head woven into it.

He prefers Texas steer to other meats.

With such independence of taste, it is perhaps not surprizing that John N. Garner has started his Vice-Presidential campaign with a bang.

Instead of occupying a minor rôle, as so many of our Vice-Presidential candidates have been content to do, the stocky, pink-faced, blunt Texan serves notice that, as Roosevelt's running-mate, he is ready to tackle President Hoover and the Republican party at the drop of a hat.

But the Speaker of the House did not even wait for that when a Dallas crowd turned out to cheer him on his return from the long legislative battle at Washington. He cut loose with a fiery attack, so hot that it has stirred politicians and editors throughout the country.

Republican papers retort stingingly, and some Democratic editors admit that he used intemperate language in assailing Mr. Hoover. He is accused of having a "swelled head," and his outburst is viewed as "the tail wagging the dog." On the other hand, friendly papers praise him as a fighter who will give the Republicans many a bad moment between now and election day.

But whatever one's opinion, it is agreed that John Garner is giving the country a far livelier exhibition than any Vice-Presidential candidate in years.

"No man or woman can claim I said a word to advance myself as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination," Mr. Garner declared, as quoted by the Associated Press—

"But when my friends here in Texas and those in California decided I was fit timber to deal with Herbert Hoover, I assented to their wishes. I think now I may be big enough for that job, considering his weakness and vacillation.

"I hold the most powerful position in this Government excepting that of the President of the United States. I accepted the proposed Vice-Presidential nomination with much hesitancy, for already we have whipt Hoover three times in Congress."

Keystone-Underwood

**His Line Lands Them**

Whether his political line will do as well is a burning question of the campaign. John Nance Garner, with his first catch of the season, near his home in Uvalde, Texas.

DECLARING that he wanted "to convince every honest man and woman in the United States that the power of government should be taken away from those who administer it for the benefit of a privileged few," he shouted that he wanted to convince them that this power should be placed with the Democratic party "to be administered for the benefit of the American people as a whole."

Then came the part of the speech which has drawn the sharpest retorts from the Republicans. As the Associated Press correspondent tells us—

"The Speaker recounted the stormy scenes in Congress in the last several weeks, when the President twice vetoed bills Mr. Garner had advocated, first disapproving the measure which would have placed $100,000,000 at the disposal of the President for individual relief.

"'I trusted the President enough to be willing to leave the distribution of that money to his judgment,' he said, 'but he called it a "pork-barrel measure." Then because I demanded that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation make public its use of $2,000,000,000 of the people's property, he said in effect, "No, that is for the benefit of my select clientele, and the people must not know what is done with it." We passed that measure anyway.

"'I notice by the morning newspapers he says he will study it a few days, and "probably will sign it." He means he wants to have a few days in which to find out what Wall Street and J. P. Morgan think he should do about it,' the Speaker shouted, as the crowd responded with a roar of yells."

"Mr. Garner gives every evidence of having acquired a swelled head," retorts the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), and the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.) adds—

"The Democratic leaders who bring up these charges that the Administration program favors the privileged few, and Speaker Garner is chief among them, are demagogs of the first order.

"Their mischievous statements should be hurled back at them, branded as perversive, misleading, dangerous, and untrue."

"MR. GARNER seems to be proving a real godsend to the Republican campaign spellbinders," remarks the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.), and the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) adds that "that sort of rude, rugged talk will certainly insure the cowboy-goat-herder-horse-wrangler vote for the Democratic ticket, but what it will do north of the mescal and pinto line is just horrible."

"Garner is the real issue," asserts the Washington *Post* (Ind.)—

"His proposals, his combats with President Hoover, and his dynamic personality have completely overshadowed the colorless figure at the head of the ticket. The Democratic party has committed itself to Garner and Garner policies, and will win or lose on them."

But there is another view-point, and it is well exprest by a Democratic paper in Mr. Garner's own State, the Houston *Post:*

"No nominee for Vice-President on either ticket in many years has called forth as much attention both from friends and foes as has John Garner since he was nominated.

"Garner is going to be a real 'running-mate.' He is not going to trail behind the head of the ticket. He will be in the middle of the picture. The Republicans realize that they have two leaders, Roosevelt and Garner, to fight.

"He is a national political figure in his own right, and his record as Democratic leader and Speaker of the House is an issue. The exceptional strength of the Vice-Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket will give the Democratic campaign extraordinary force and virility.

"The Republicans will not permit the Texan to play second fiddle in this campaign.

"They are as much afraid of him as they are of Roosevelt as a vote-getter, and the G. O. P. fire will continue to be on Garner in no less measure than upon Roosevelt."

"There is abundant evidence," writes Paul Y. Anderson in *The Nation*, "that the impression of Garner's vulnerability is confined mainly to Administration officials and a few conservative Eastern newspaper editors. Reliable observers west and south of the Alleghenies report that the Speaker's recent controversies with the President over relief legislation strengthened him with the voters."

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# TOPICS IN BRIEF

ANYWAY, *The Congressional Record* is still dry.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

AND if we win the Olympics, Europe will probably demand a sports moratorium.—*Dallas News.*

SCIENTIST says the world weighs 36,000,000 sextillion tons. How does he get that weigh?—*Wichita Eagle.*

ANYWAY, the election will show whether rural sections are madder at liquor or hard times.—*Easton Express.*

THE nine sisters of the British commonwealth are trying to make an agreement at Ottawa which will allow each to get a bigger slice of a smaller cake.—*Washington Post.*

HOOVER has cut his salary 20 per cent. and us Democrats aim to cut it the other 80.—*Dallas News.*

WE may not be so stuck on foreign countries, but we're stuck on a lot of their bonds.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

MAYBE we wouldn't be so hard hit by the depression if we'd hit the depression harder.—*Thomaston (Ga.) Times.*

IN any story of a Latin-American candidate running, it is necessary to specify in what direction.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

AMERICANS haven't changed. It was an effort to dodge taxes that made us a nation.—*Wichita Falls (Tex.) Record-News.*

AMBASSADOR MELLON has sailed from England for the United States to pay the deficit a short visit.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

ANY girl who collects antique horsehair chairs can tell you that it's no wonder her grandmother wore six petticoats.—*Jackson News.*

IN Europe the dead past is burying its dead, all right. What they object to now is paying the undertaker's bill.—*Dublin Opinion.*

TEETH are those white things you have pulled just before the doctor says: "Well, it must be the tonsils, then."—*Nelson (B. C.) News.*

*The Industrial Index* (Columbus, Ga.) thinks the depression can not last always. May we remind *The Index* that neither can we.—*Thomaston Times.*

AND if Senator Borah ever got elected President, it would be only a question of time until he became involved in a quarrel with himself.—*San Diego Union.*

IF any member of the imperial economic conference in Ottawa happens to doubt the importance of the U. S. A. in the scheme of things, all he has to do is to step to the curb and count the Yankee tourists' auto licenses.—*Chicago Daily News.*

IT takes a lot of figuring to pass a relief measure that will save the little fellow without letting him handle the money.—*Bethlehem Globe-Times.*

THE disarmament idea is making progress. America and England are willing to reduce the land forces of France and Japan.—*Anderson (Ind.) Herald.*

PRESIDENT HOOVER disapproves government loans to individuals, but it does the individual no good to disapprove individual gifts to the Government.—*San Diego Union.*

SECRETARY HURLEY went all the way to Ohio to tell the Ohio Republicans that Mr. Hoover has maintained the American wage scale. And the very next day Mr. Hoover cut the Secretary's salary.—*Oklahoma Daily Oklahoman.*

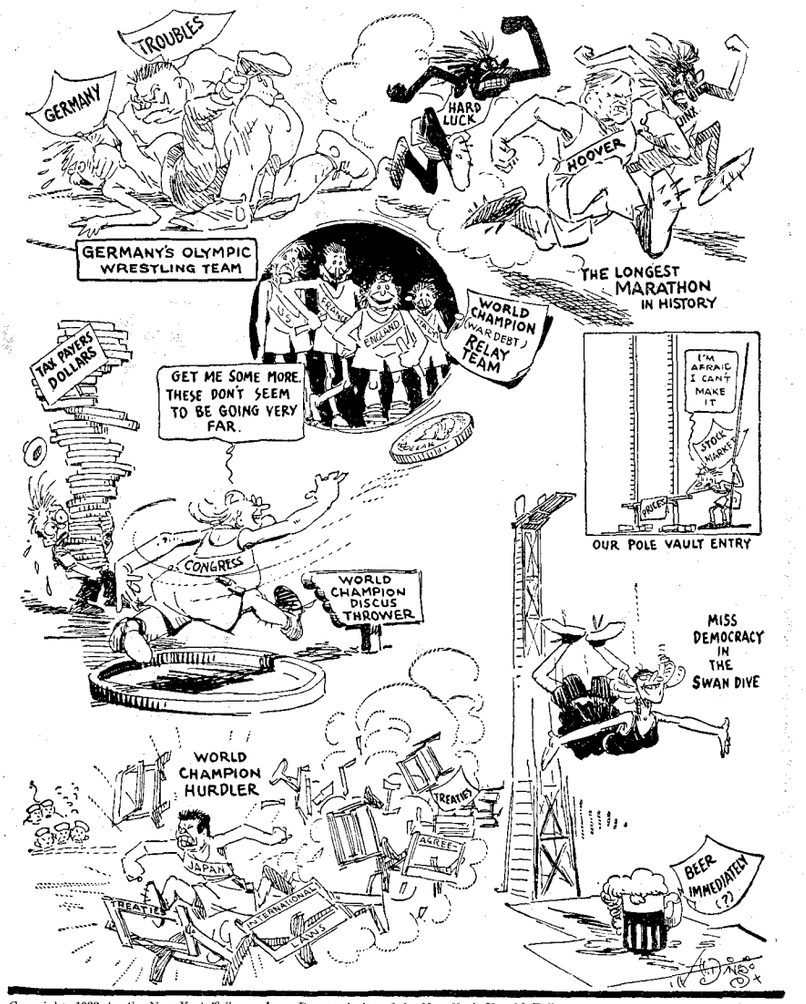
THE only nation that suppresses graft is indignation.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

IT'S hard to believe that Europe once provided early settlers for America.—*Sumter (S. C.) Item.*

HOGS may be worth more on the hoof, but their value still is zero on the highway.—*Sherbrooke (Que.) Record.*

SAVING civilization is a noble business, but why not let it begin where charity does.—*Bellingham (Wash.) Herald.*

BUT if war debts alone are keeping Europe down, what is hurting the nations that had no war debts?—*San Diego Tribune.*

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Picking the Winners in the Olympic Games

—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

OWNING two automobiles isn't so pleasant now. The filling-station operator always fusses when you ask him to split a gallon.—*Jackson News.*

FLYING over Russia, those two American aviators became badly bewildered, thereby becoming practically indistinguishable from the natives.—*San Diego Union.*

OF course there's no connection between the two, but the day after several executions in Moscow the new Soviet internal bond issue was oversubscribed.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THIS country seems to be in a predicament analogous to that of a near-sighted man who has lost his glasses and can't see to look for them until he finds them.—*Thomaston Times.*

THAT New Jersey clergyman may be right when he says no girl should marry if she doesn't have a sense of humor, but the trouble is that if she has she probably won't.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

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# FOREIGN COMMENT

## Tragic Want of Japan's Farmers

THE FOOD THEIR CATTLE NEED Japanese farmers themselves, their wives and children are eating, because they have no other sustenance.

In one-time prosperous communities official investigations have brought to light the fact that less than 10 per cent. of the families living there possess more than ten yen in cash. And when it is remembered that a yen is worth about 27½ cents in American money, one can understand something of the poverty of Japan's farming class.

But what is worse, say Japanese informants, more than 50 per cent. of the farmers have no cash whatever and are "reverting to the primitive practise of barter."

Farmers are said to be commanding national sympathy in their dire straits. Their debts they can not pay, nor the rent they owe for the land. As one Japanese writer puts it, "even the cold-blooded banks are straining every effort to be indulgent."

The impossibility of collecting taxes from the farmers is so obvious, we are told, that in most cases the farmers are not even asked to pay them.

Their children at school are being fed by the schools at the public expense.

That is why the Japanese Government is trying to devise means for the immediate relief of the farmers at the same time that it is seeking to prevent a recurrence of the distress which has been gnawing at the vitals of 6,000,000 families, representing 48 per cent. of the total population of Japan.

Keystone photograph

"There Are Smiles—"

On the face of this youthful tea gatherer starting out on a day's work, despite the fact that her family, as all Japanese farming families, are making the struggle for life in the direst poverty.

It is not generally remembered, tho perhaps known by many, that one-half of Japan's population lives on the land. And yet as the Tokyo *Trans-Pacific* points out, Japan is so cut up by mountains that the average farm there is only one-thirtieth of the size of a farm in this country. Only 17 per cent. of the total area of the country is workable. To quote the facts as they are stated in this Tokyo weekly:

"The whole extent of land under cultivation is only 17 per cent. of the total area of the country, and the chain of mountains which runs lengthwise through the islands produces such sharp undulations in the arable areas as to make it well-nigh impossible to lay out large-scale farms.

"The result is that the average arable area per farmhouse at present is some thirty times smaller in Japan than in the United States. Geography, therefore, militates against any large-scale farm operation.

"On the other hand, the average size of arable area per farm in Denmark is only nine times larger than that in Japan, and yet it is well known that in that country the attendant disadvantages of small-scale operation of land have been substantially reduced.

"This has been done, as is generally known, owing to the highly developed system of farmers' cooperatives.

"The agricultural cooperative movement in Japan, however, in spite of efforts on the part of the Government, is still relatively in its infancy."

WHEN all this has been said, however, this Tokyo weekly notes, there remains one other special factor in the Japanese farm situation.

That is the disproportionate burden of taxation, national and local, still borne by the farming community, and, it is related:

"Those engaged in farming still pay more than double the amount of aggregate taxes paid by those engaged in industry and commerce.

"This is due not only to the rate of the land tax, but also to the method of assessment.

"Profit is calculated on the basis of one individual per farm, ignoring the fact that in almost all cases the whole family is actually engaged in farm labor, and that therefore some arrangement should be made for the additional members to receive wages.

"A readjustment of the taxation system is obviously imperative, and here the present Government is in a particularly favorable position to act."

Necessary too, we are further informed, is a readjustment of the relations between land owners and tenant farmers, which have been prolific of dispute, so that in 1931 there were 2,689 such cases. There is need, also, it is alleged, for control of agricultural finance and the improvement of rice sales organization.

The last point is strest by the Tokyo *Asahi*, which is convinced that a nation-wide control by the farmers of the sale of their products would be effective in reviving agriculture, because as things are now, without such control, farm produce brings "fabulously low prices."

Altho transportation associations exist in some parts of Japan, they do not in others, and the *Asahi* claims that from this condition results reckless competition, which naturally demoralizes prices. Another influential Tokyo daily, the *Jiji*, tells the Government without mincing words that it is their duty to get on the relief job immediately:

"Government officials are complaining of the paucity of funds available for relief of the farmers. To our thinking the trouble is not the lack of funds but the deficiency in the strength of determination to meet the difficulties.

"The Government could obtain sufficient funds if it tried. While the country was at war, the Government managed to get together money enough to finance the operations.

"As for readjustment of farmers' debts this can best be achieved by the establishment of a reconstruction finance organization, the capital of which should be contributed by the Government and public and private institutions.

"If the Government undertakes to indemnify the concern for losses it would be easy for the company to provide financial accommodations on a large scale."



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# Italy's "Secret" War-Ships

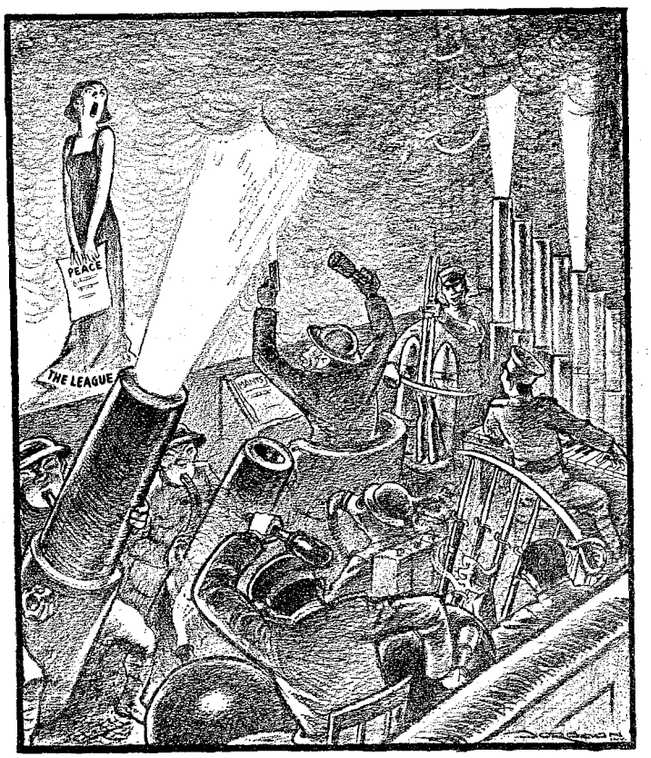
FOURTEEN SHIPS OF WAR whose existence had been unknown to the outside world were reported to be under construction by the Italian Government.

Such a story would not have attracted much attention except for the fact that it was carried all over the globe as based on an article in the London *Daily Telegraph*, written by Hector C. Bywater, that newspaper's Naval Correspondent, who enjoys an international reputation as an expert commentator on naval affairs.

The so-called "secret war-ships" of Italy were said by him to comprise two cruisers of 6,742 tons each, two destroyers, and ten other craft of various sizes.

"The purposeful energy with which the Fascist Government is developing its naval forces is further shown," wrote Mr. Bywater, "by the fact that the new policy provides for the arming of all large merchantmen with guns, bow and stern, and the provision for tank storage of 740,000 tons of fuel-oil as a war reserve, and the eventual construction of all war-ships by the electric welding system."

London press cables remind us that the Italian Minister of Marine, Admiral Sirianni, announced in the Chamber of Deputies on April 23, that Italy would not present her new program until after the Disarmament Conference. It was thought, we are told, the current naval construction would be limited to the twenty-nine vessels authorized after the 1930 Naval Conference.




A Netherlands Jibe

"The 'Hymn of Peace' is beautiful, the singer fine—but the orchestra—well, look at it!"

—"De Groene Amsterdammer."

Mr. Bywater alleges that the new program was secretly presented and authorized last year and was actually started before Admiral Sirianni made his statement to the Chamber. In the London *Daily Telegraph* Mr. Bywater further declared:

"In the period 1928-31, inclusive, Italy laid down eight cruisers. These ships were openly designed as a reply to the big French destroyer flotilla leaders—pocket cruisers. They are of 5,500 tons each, with armament of eight 6-inch guns and the phenomenal speed of forty knots.

"In 1930-31 France sought to restore the balance by ordering six cruisers of 7,500 tons each, but their actual commencement was delayed.

"Italy secretly accepted the challenge by laying down in advance of the French ships two ships of 6,742 tons each. These have been named the *Emanuele Duca D'Aosta* and *Eugenio Di Savoia*. Altho the first batch of French cruisers is now started, it is probable the Italian ships will be the first ready for sea."

IN blunt contradiction of the allegations of Mr. Bywater in the London *Daily Telegraph*, Capt. A. Iachino, the Italian Naval Attaché at London, is quoted in London press cables as declaring that there was no secrecy at all about the building of the ships mentioned in Mr. Bywater's article. He is report d as follows:

"In reality, this order, for which funds had been voted in Parliament in May, 1931, was communicated to the Chambers by the Minister of Marine, Admiral Sirianni, in the speech of April 23, last, which is mentioned in Mr. Bywater's article.

"It is obvious, therefore, that the Italian naval constructions now in the course of execution are far from being secret, and Mr. Bywater's dramatic surprize would have been avoided if he had read the entire communications made by Admiral Sirianni to Parliament three months ago.

"These communications were then reported in all the Italian newspapers, and the Ministry of Marine since has had them reproduced in a publicly printed pamphlet."

Mr. Bywater's reply to the statement of Captain Iachino, as recorded in a London cable to the New York *Times*, reads in part as follows:

"My principal point was that the Italian naval building program of 1931 was kept secret from the world, and this fact is inferentially admitted by Captain Iachino. The Attaché writes: 'This order [for two cruisers and other craft] for which funds had been voted in Parliament in May, 1931, was communicated to the Chambers by the Ministry of Marine in the speech of April 23, last.'

"Clearly, therefore, this building program of 1931 was not disclosed to the world, or even to the Italian Parliament, for a whole year.

"Even on April 23 of this year, when Admiral Sirianni did reveal the existence of the ships which had been laid the previous year, his reference to these ships was not, so far as I have been able to discover, reported in the foreign press.

"Certainly, until a very recent date there was no knowledge in British naval circles that Italy had started the construction in 1931 of two new cruisers and two destroyers. The British Admiralty's official return of British and foreign fleets, which was published in January of this year, contained no mention of the new Italian cruisers *Eugenio Di Savoia* and *Emanuele Duca d'Aosta*.

"After enumerating the previous Italian ships built and building, the return shows the following note: 'Italian cruisers projected—nil.' Obviously, therefore, the British Admiralty in January last had not heard of the Italian cruisers and destroyers which were begun the previous year.

"It is not here suggested in my article that Italy overstept any legal restriction in laying down ships a year before she chose to announce the fact. Not being a party to the London three-Power naval treaty, she retains complete liberty of action in building war-ships from the cruiser category downward."

EDITORIALS from the Italian press cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST reveal indignation. The Rome *Messaggero* remarks:

"*The Daily Telegraph's* false news, published at a moment when attempts are proceeding to cast doubts on Italy's loyal attitude, appears to be calculated as a contribution in the press campaign recently released against Italy."

Similar anger and disgust appear in the *Popolo di Roma*, which complains that "this new underhand, miserable maneuver against Italy is to be deprecated and indignantly deplored."

Taking the famous London *Daily Telegraph* to court, the Rome *Tevere* observes in a mood both satiric and humorous:

"We thought *The Telegraph* was a serious paper, but evidently it has gone yellow. Italy is a loyal country, and has never hidden

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its intentions. Even a child knows that war-ships are not toys, and can not be built in cellars.

"If the fanciful naval critic wants to convince himself of the non-existence of his *Flying Dutchman*, let him come to Italy where the only thing he will see launched will be his own lies."

Altho the Rome *Giornale d'Italia* deplores the publication of Mr. Bywater's article in the London *Daily Telegraph*, it has this to say:

"We refuse to believe that this paper would associate itself with maneuvers against Italy. At the same time the mystery of Bywater's alleged revelation is getting such prominence that an explanation is required."

## The Vaterland's New Ruler Speaks

THE MAN WHO WIELDS THE POWER almost of a Bismarck or the Kaiser in Germany, Chancellor Franz von Papen, tells the world where Germany stands on the most vital questions everybody is asking to-day.

In the first interview he has given out, and that exclusively to Hugh Baillie, Executive Vice-President of the United Press, he avers that the speediest road back to world recovery of prosperity is to restore Germany's place in the sun.

Germany must resume her place among the nations, Chancellor von Papen said, as a moral, political, and economic equal—a buyer, manufacturer, and a seller of goods, and a big customer in the world's markets.

Incidentally, Mr. Baillie calls attention to the fact that Chancellor von Papen bears no resemblance whatever to the monocled Junker figure sometimes depicted, and he describes him:

"Far from wearing a monocle, he uses horn-rimmed spectacles. He has the stooped, studious air of a professor rather than that of a bristling Army officer. He is a Lieutenant-Colonel.

"His manner is informal, and he has an easy way as he answers questions in a disarmingly frank, blunt manner, with no diplomatic hemming and hedging.

"His non-military aspect is heightened by a gray summer suit and loosely knotted black tie. His office lacks any governmental appearance. It is a large paneled room, severely plain, with chandeliers, and pictures in the modern style.

"It seemed hard to realize that this gentle-spoken man is the same Chancellor who wields virtually dictatorial powers in Germany to-day."

Noting that Chancellor von Papen replied to the questions asked him candidly and in "fluent, arresting English," Mr. Baillie records his utterance as follows:

"My Government is convinced that its primary task is to recapture the economic and political place in international life to which Germany is entitled.

"By fulfilling this function, we would not only enable Europe to cope effectively with its tremendous difficulties but would also go far toward solving the world's economic crisis.

"This means, of course, that monstrous discriminations imposed upon us on the basis of the Versailles Treaty must be rectified in the interest of the world.

"For instance, the treaty's moral discriminations against Germany as exemplified by the 'war-guilt lie' and seizure of our colonies on the supposition we were worse colonizers than anybody else must be abolished.

"Germany's struggle against the discriminations of the so-called peace treaties will be carried on relentlessly.

"In order to hasten the rehabilitation of Germany and the world, besides the removal of tariff barriers obstructing world commerce, the European Powers can help greatly by meeting President Hoover's suggestion for reduction of armaments."

IN reply to a direct inquiry as to whether the rehabilitation of Germany would involve restoration of the monarchy in that country, Chancellor von Papen asserted:

"We are faced with other questions far more important, and the entire German trend of mind eliminates this issue from discussion at present.

"This does not affect anybody's right to his own ideas. I, for instance, have been a monarchist all my life. But this problem simply doesn't arise now."

## Argentina's Fears of Ottawa

REAL ANXIETY IS BEING CAUSED in far-away Argentina by the demand of South Africa and Australia at the Ottawa Empire Trade Conference for a larger share of Britain's meat trade.

It seems that now Great Britain buys only about half its meat from the British Dominions, while most of the other half is bought from Argentina and the United States.

"Geographically," the South African delegation stated at Ottawa, "there is no reason why the Union of South Africa, together with Southern Rhodesia, the Protectorates and Southwest Africa, should not produce a sufficient number of good quality cattle for the regular supply of chilled beef to the British market."

But any increase in beef imports into Britain from South Africa or Australia, say Buenos Aires press correspondents, could be made only at the expense of Argentina.

Yet Australia is not looked upon as a serious competitor, we read in a Buenos Aires dispatch to the New York *Times*, because its distance from London makes it impossible to ship any other than frozen beef.

Now it seems that British consumers prefer chilled beef, and this preference has been a factor in the constant improvement of the Argentine meat supply to the British trade. The Argentines, we are further informed, consider that "the inferior quality" of South African cattle makes them "unfit for chilling, but Argentina has long considered South Africa as possible rival."

Cabled editorials to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Argentine press show it is much disturbed by the ruin that might befall the Argentine cattle industry, one of the country's chief sources of wealth, if the Ottawa Conference should grant South Africa preferential treatment in the matter of beef imports. As the Buenos Aires *La Prensa* sees it:

"The Ottawa Conference is of world importance, for it will be prejudicial to all countries outside the British Empire if it succeeds.

"Curiously, anxiety also is felt among member nations of the Empire, who believe that in case of failure it would weaken the bonds of Empire unity, and in case of success it will ruin their trade with other countries.

"Dominion agriculturists had hoped for enormous benefits if agreements were reached at Ottawa, but now they fear a disillusionment which might seriously estrange members of the Empire.

"The success of the conference might well mean the loss of markets in which much British capital is invested.

"Argentina, one of the most interested spectators of the Ottawa effort, must at present remain a spectator by reason of the negation that Great Britain will not negotiate commercial treaties until after the Ottawa sessions are concluded.

"Meanwhile, Argentina hopes that England will not return to that epoch in which the mother countries were trading only with their colonies, but will remember the brilliance which she attained through the free commerce of the nineteenth century."

IN a later editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, *La Prensa* remarks upon the fact that Argentina is not even permitted to send an observer to the Ottawa Conference, despite the fact that "all the studies and debates evidently are directed toward the possibility of dispensing with Argentine meat and wheat in favor of Empire producers." Nevertheless, argues *La Prensa*, "our presence at Ottawa by a very real and direct intervention of Argentina representatives on the spot is not necessary.

"Argentina is represented by important British interests which already have shown their preoccupation with the acts of English representatives at Ottawa."

Another cabled editorial to THE LITERARY DIGEST from Buenos Aires shows *La Nacion* in a mood of critical questioning:

"Can England give up the free trade upon which, during the past century, she has built up her financial situation?

"The Ottawa Conference may have transcendent effects upon Argentina, which is most closely united with Great Britain."

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Courtesy of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York)

Meteor Crater, in Arizona: After Twenty Years' Search, the Meteor Is Found

# Arizona Crater Meteor Found

FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS, as already reported in these columns, search has been directed toward location of the buried meteorite at Meteor Crater, near Winslow, Arizona.

Reliable estimates place the cost of this search at more than $500,000

Recently, Meteor Crater Mining & Exploration Company, the present operators, drilled for the meteor at locations recommended as a result of studies conducted during the summer of 1930. These drilling operations have proved the correctness of the results.

The geophysical examination, conducted by International Geophysics, of Los Angeles, California, consisted of geological, magnetic, and electrical surveys, together with studies conducted at the company's research laboratory in Culver City. Says J. J. Jakosky, one of the associated geophysicists, writing in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York):

"Meteor Crater, which lies in the high plateau of northern Arizona, about twenty miles southwest of Winslow, is a bowl-shaped, almost circular depression about 4,500 feet in diameter, and 600 feet deep. The depression is surrounded by the crater rim that stands about 160 feet above the general level of the plateau. Meteor Crater has long been a Mekka for tourists, and is visited annually by thousands of people.

"The origin of the crater has for many years been the subject of discussion. Two theories have been regarded as the most probable explanation. The first, now proved correct, held that the crater was formed by a meteorite, or swarm of meteoric material, striking the earth at high velocity, and burying itself. The other theory held that the crater was a result of a 'steam' explosion, attributed to the accumulation of hot solutions or gases."

Briefly, the reports gave the survey results as follows:

"1. Geological examination showed that the crater was meteoric rather than due to a steam explosion. It disclosed evidence that the meteorite still existed at depth in the southwestern part of the crater. Geologic evidence placed the age of the crater to be measurable in terms of thousands of years, probably about 50,000.

"2. The electrical survey located the meteorite in the southwestern part of the crater, and indicated it to consist of a shallow fragmentized zone, surrounding a more concentrated main mass occurring at an effective depth of 700 feet below the present crater floor.

"3. The magnetic survey revealed the presence of a shallow shattered area containing meteoric material above the deeper and more concentrated zone, indicated by the electrical survey."

The following information on the result of the drill holes was obtained from G. M. Colvocoresses, general manager of Meteor Crater Exploration & Mining:

"The first hole, placed in the center of the favorable area indicated by the geophysical survey, ran into the zone containing meteoric fragments at a depth of 414 feet. At 675 feet further progress was halted as the drill became lodged in the upper part of the more concentrated meteoric zone. The existence of the meteoric material was further proved by analyses which showed the presence of nickel.

"The second drill hole, as far as it has been carried out, revealed similar conditions to the first.

"These results are evidence of the reliability of modern methods of geophysical prospecting. In the field of ordinary mining exploration, the problems rarely present such difficulties. Such geophysical studies will secure subsurface geologic data that can be obtained in no other way, except at prohibitive cost."

## The Highest Thing That Flies

AS he shoots upward into the rarefied air nearly two miles above the surface of the earth, the pilot of the new "stratosphere" plane finds that he is hermetically sealed in his cabin with compressors supplying him with air.

If tests now being carried out prove successful, this especially designed and built Farman plane will eventually attain the sensational altitude of 50,000 feet, or nearly ten miles. Constructed to attain a theoretical speed of 500 miles per hour, we read in a special dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, the plane might cross the Atlantic in no more than six hours.

Describing the initial flight of this newest speed-conqueror at the Toussus-le-Noble airdrome near Versailles, France, the correspondent of *The Herald Tribune* cables these details:

"Built entirely of duralumin, it is a high-winged monoplane with total surface of seventy square meters (753 square feet); the weight a square meter (10.764 square feet) is thirty-six kilograms (seventy-nine pounds), compared with the average of 100 kilograms (220 pounds) in ordinary machines.

"The wings were much broader than usual.

"The propeller has four blades which can be adjusted at different angles to give greater grip on rarefied air.

"The 400-horse-power engine is set in an air-tight cabin, with three super-charges to increase air-pressure.

"A special compressor brings air into the pilot's cabin, which is hermetically closed at 9,000 feet. The cabin design is along the lines adopted for submarines.

"Special devices maintain regular pressure and temperature for oil, air and water, while the gasoline fuel is made to pass directly from solid to gaseous state."



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# Wasting Soap With Hard Water

EVERY ONE KNOWS THAT MORE SOAP *must* be used with hard than with soft water.

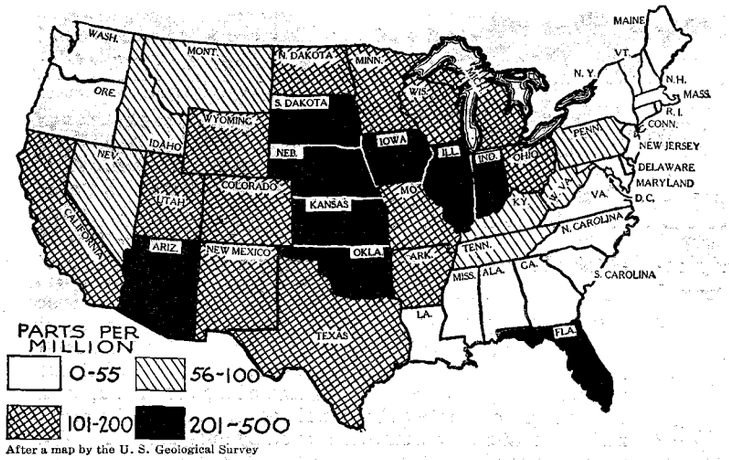
Few realize that in a city of moderate size this waste may run into the tidy sum of tens of thousands of dollars a year.

That was the estimate made in a paper presented at a recent meeting of the Illinois section of the American Water Works Association by H. W. Hudson, assistant professor of economics at Butler University, Indianapolis, and Prof. A. M. Buswell, chief of the Illinois water survey, Urbana, Illinois.

We quote from an abstract printed in *Engineering News-Record* (New York) as follows:

"A direct relationship between the hardness of the water supply and the amount of soap consumed domestically was demonstrated recently in a field survey of retail soap sales in four cities of the Middle West: Superior, Wisconsin, Bloomington, Champaign-Urbana, and Chicago Heights, Illinois.

"The water in Superior is naturally soft, and the soap consumption in that city was used as a base in determining the amount of soap wasted in the hard-water cities. The water in Bloomington is now softened in the municipal water plant, altho it is still harder than the supply at Superior, and the Champaign-Urbana and Chicago Heights waters are quite hard."




After a map by the U. S. Geological Survey

Hard- and Soft-Water States

Average hardness, by States, of water furnished by city-supply systems.

BASING his estimate on the rate at which soap is used in Superior, Professor Hudson figures that every person in Chicago Heights wastes $3.67 worth of soap in a year, more than half the cost of the soap purchased. Further, the professor told the Water Works Association:

"The study dealt with the effect of quality of water on soap consumption in the home only. Commercial laundries were not included because most of them now use soft water in their work. Industrial use of soap was also excluded because certain industries use considerable quantities of soap, while others use none.

"All kinds of soaps and soap products sold at retail in the various cities are included.

"A thorough canvass of each city was made to find every retail store handling soap. Each of these retailers was approached by a personal investigator and asked to furnish the desired information.

"Superior uses 27.5 pounds of soap per capita annually. Even with its relatively soft water, a considerable quantity of soap is required to remove dirt and grease. If it were possible for a city to obtain a water supply of zero hardness, it probably would still use between 20 and 25 pounds of soap per capita.

"Compared to Superior's soap consumption, Bloomington uses 30.8 pounds per capita, while Champaign-Urbana and Chicago Heights use 37.9 and 44.9 pounds respectively. The per-capita costs in these four cities are, in the order named, $3.60, $4.20, $5.58, and $7.27.

"Taking Superior as a base for comparison, the per-capita soap waste is 3.3 pounds for Bloomington. This waste costs the Bloomington citizen 60 cents, and represents 10.7 per cent. of his total soap purchases. The annual per-capita waste of soap in Champaign-Urbana is 10.4 pounds, which costs $1.98 and amounts to 27.4 per cent. of the total now consumed. Chicago Heights, with its hard water, wastes annually 17.3 pounds of soap per capita, costing $3.67, and amounting to 38.6 per cent. of the total soap used.

"The significance of these wastes may be brought out more clearly by stating the total waste for each city. The total daily soap waste for Bloomington is 280 pounds, costing $50.23. This means that by taking out more mineral from the water Bloomington could save $50.23 per day in addition to their already enormous saving from what they used to waste with their former water supply. In a year this saving would amount to 51 tons of soap, or $18,332."

In the same way the author calculates that Champaign-Urbana might save $66,150 a year, and Chicago Heights $81,900.

# Improved Color-Photography

BEAUTIFUL COLOR PHOTOGRAPHS, suitable for framing or placing in the album, can now be made by amateurs using an ordinary plate camera, says Watson Davis, managing editor of *Science Service*, in a Triweekly Feature (Washington).

Nearly fifty years ago trichromatic color-photography, requiring three plates, special and expensive cameras, and intricate processing, gave faithful photographs in colors. It was successful, but too complicated for popular use. Mr. Davis goes on:

"Frederic E. Ives, who obtained the first convincing results, invented special cameras and processes, and has received high honors for his work in this field. And now Mr. Ives, one of the great American inventors, has developed a successful method of color-photography that uses only two negatives exposed in a conventional camera and only two 'gaslight' prints cemented together.

"Mr. Ives is one of America's 'industrial revolutionists.' He is father of the half-tone process of photo-engraving, and every one of the thousands of photographic pictures in magazines and newspapers is a reminder of his contribution to civilization. His genius has promoted greatly many other phases of photography.

"His 'practical' solution of making polychrome photographs is, as he told me himself, 'reminiscent of Columbus's method of standing an egg on end.' He has been amused when showing his two plate-two print color-photographs to experts without explanation to have them accept them as notable examples of the conventional three negative-three print process.

"Negatives are made in a way similar to the 'two-color process' that has been used in commercial motion-pictures, but in the printing process the combination of three colors, not two, is secured. Instead of printing in blue and red only, and losing the greens of foliage and the yellows and oranges of the original, Mr. Ives has obtained faithful color reproduction superimposing a print that shades from red to yellow upon a blue-tone print from the red negative."

THE blue of the sky; the green of leaf and grass; the red, yellow, and orange tints of fruits and flowers; golden and auburn tints in hair; brown eyes, and blue; blond and brunette flesh tints—all, we read, "are differentiated with astonishing fidelity." Continuing, Mr. Davis remarks:

"This is Mr. Ives's latest gift to photography, which he has enriched greatly in his life that has already extended over three-quarters of a century. He is not exploiting the new process, and those interested in making color-photographs will find further information in his article in the April issue of *The Journal* of the Optical Society of America, and very detailed operating constructions in a forthcoming issue of *The Camera*. No elaborate laboratory is necessary. Mr. Ives worked out the process in the kitchenette of his Philadelphia apartment."

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# New Steamship Stabilizer

THE POSSIBILITIES OF STABILIZING large ships and airplanes, by means of a new control equipment, utilizing vacuum-tubes and a small gyroscope, was demonstrated recently by Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, to members of the American Society of Naval Engineers.

Using a small laboratory model, Dr. Alexanderson was able to imitate the rolling of a large vessel, and show how his device not only would immediately restore the ship to an even keel, but keep it stable, regardless of wave motion. Says Guy Bartlett in a press bulletin:

"His plan is the use of fins, designed like stream-line rudders, attached to opposite sides of a ship, or using the force of gravity by changing of weights which may take the form of pumping water from one tank to another. In using the fins, these tilt up or down according to the roll of the ship, very much as the wings of a seagull, which keep the bird in perfect balance in the air. The movement of the fins is actuated by a small gyroscope, which relays its tiny impulses, greatly amplified by means of the vacuum-tube control, through wires to motors built inside the fins. Thus, if the ship should be inclined to roll to one side, the fins would immediately be tilted down on one side and up on the other and vice versa, as reversed conditions in the wave movement occur."

DR. ALEXANDERSON explains that this system of stabilization control has proven to work so successfully that he can demonstrate a much more difficult type of stabilization. In his own words:

"By turning the model upside down, and using gravity stabilization, we can make it imitate the balancing act of a tight-rope walker. When a tight-rope walker feels that he is falling one way, he moves his balance rod in the opposite direction, and thus by continued motion, he maintains his balance.

"This requires a high degree of coordination between mind and muscle. In the model the mind is represented by the little gyroscope, but the gyroscope itself does not produce stability, because without the amplifier it is a perfectly dead piece of machinery which falls one way or the other. However, when the amplifier is turned on, it comes to life and holds its position of equilibrium, and it may be noted that it does so slowly and deliberately with very little motion. If you disturb it by force, it reacts violently in order to correct its equilibrium.

"This exhibit of the mechanical tight-rope walker, the accidental result of our work with ship stabilization, has suggested an automatic pilot for airplanes which may be used to relieve the mind of the aviator during long flights, or it may be applied to an airplane without a human pilot, which may be used as a target for practise of antiaircraft guns. In real warfare such planes, without pilots, might be used as aerial torpedoes steered by radio and perhaps equipped with television.

"Fins could be installed on the outside of existing ships without great expense. The slowing up of the ship, due to the resistance of the fin in the water, has been estimated from data available on stream-lining, and also from direct experiments. Results obtained in these several ways indicate that the useful lateral force of the rudder or fin is thirty times as great as its resistance when in its neutral position. Calculated on this basis it appears that a twenty-three-knot ship with 50,000 horse-power would be delayed but forty minutes in a trans-atlantic voyage, and a thirty-knot ship with 180,000 horse-power but ten minutes. This is on the assumption that the voyage was undertaken in a smooth sea and the stabilizer not used. In a rough sea, this loss of time would be compensated for by the stabilizer keeping the ship on an even keel.

"Just as we have used amplification in radio, with which most people are familiar, it is now possible, with this new tube, to amplify mechanical forces whereby a delicate touch can move large masses with extraordinary accuracy. We are looking forward to the use of this principle in many branches of engineering."

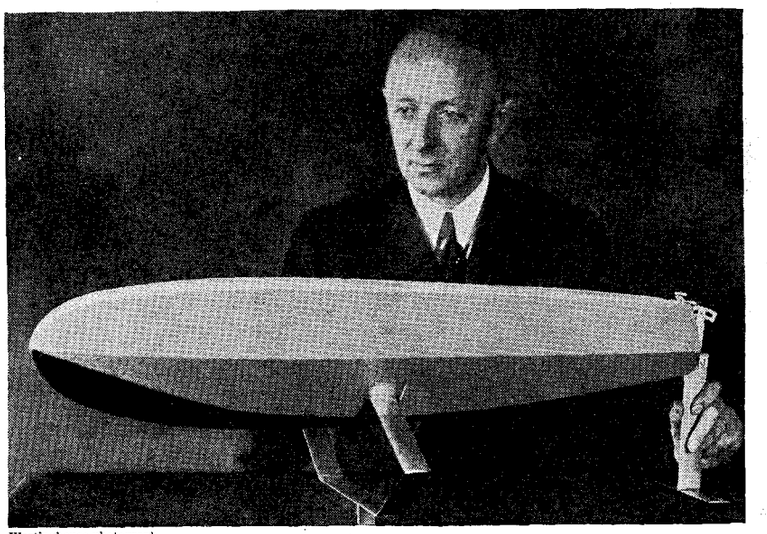
# A New High-Speed Water-Craft

BY REDUCING RESISTANCE instead of increasing power, Dr. Oskar G. Tietjens, research engineer of the Westinghouse Company, has devised a method of almost doubling the speed of water-craft up to fifty feet in length.

The first public announcement was made with motion-pictures and a working model at the meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at Yale. To quote a press account:

"While the idea of lifting a boat with fins is not new, Dr. Tietjens has applied his knowledge of hydro- and aerodynamics to the task of raising the craft completely out of the water with a couple of stream-lined planes with cross-sections similar to those of an airplane's wings.

"He believes it is the first time that this has ever been done efficiently without losing stability. His method of controlling the rear plane keeps the boat level at all times and prevents plunging and dipping unless the waves are higher than whitecaps.



Westinghouse photograph

To Double the Speed of Small Water-Craft

The model shows the planes that do the trick.

"Frictional resistance in water is 800 times the wind resistance of the same surface in air, Dr. Tietjens says, because water is 800 times as dense as air. For the same reason the lifting force of a submerged plane is 800 times as great as for the same plane in air, area and speed being equal.

"In water the frictional resistance or 'drag' of present-type high-speed craft is one-sixth of the buoyancy or lifting effect of the water. For the new type this 'drag' is only one-twentieth of the lift.

"By making practical use of these facts, Dr. Tietjens predicts, the speed of a motor-boat capable of 25 miles an hour in water will be raised to 40 miles an hour with no increase of power when lifted into the air by the submerged planes. He also believes the idea practical in this form for boats ranging in size from 12 feet to 50 feet long.

"In his model, Dr. Tietjens has attached the planes to the hull just forward of amidships. To the ends of these sections and extending across beneath the hull is the main plane. For the 12-foot craft, Dr. Tietjens calculates a steel plane eight inches wide would be entirely adequate.

"Just forward of the propeller is the second plane, so hinged that it controls vertical direction and stability much as do the 'flippers' on airplanes. As the skipper lowers the forward edge of the rear plane, it cuts down, lowering the stern of the boat. This automatically increases the lift of the forward plane so the nose of the craft climbs out of the water as speed increases.

"Manipulation of the rear plane in conjunction with the rate of speed maintains stability, keeps the cruiser level, and above a certain speed, the entire hull is out of the water. In this position the boat is riding on the two narrow planes.

"Dr. Tietjens plans to carry out his idea by using an outboard motor, which he thinks particularly suitable for this new type."

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# Mass Sterilization for Human Betterment

EIGHTEEN MILLIONS OF US are so unfit to be fathers and mothers that the only remedy is to sterilize the lot. This is reported as the gist of a proposal emanating from the Human Betterment Foundation of Pasadena, California, and distributed in printed form among members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent Syracuse meeting.

Apparently the proposal did not meet with favor.

Are 18,000,000 either actually or potentially so weak in the head that we will cost the community one billion a year because of our crimes and our inability to fend for ourselves? The figures, opines the New York *Times*, are preposterous on their very face. Says this paper on its editorial page:

"The means for postponing the doom foreshadowed is sterilization of the unfit, now legally permissible in twenty-seven States, and assiduously practised by California.

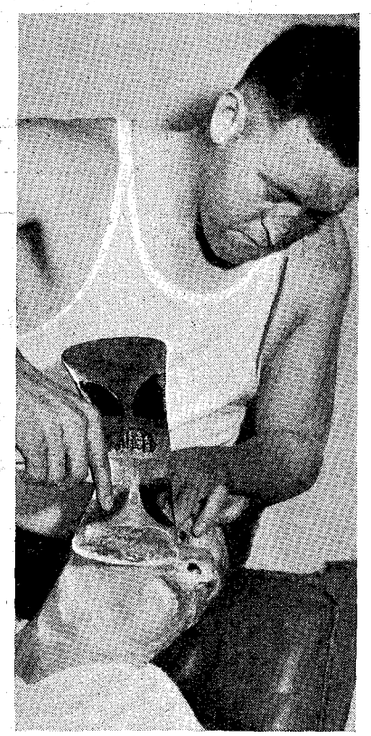
"Where hereditary feeble-mindedness has been clearly established, no sane person would countenance marriage. But with the discovery of genes, the infinitesimal units of inheritance which may be combined in thousands of different ways, the old Galtonian enthusiasm for eugenic matings is dampened.

"Heredity turns out to be a much more complicated business than was supposed. While a feeble-minded couple will always produce feeble-minded offspring, the evidence is clear that normal persons also carry defective genes which may manifest themselves in an insane progeny.

"The studies of Dr. R. A. Fisher indicate that about 11 per cent. of the feeble-minded of any generation are the direct offspring of feeble-minded, while 89 per cent. come from matings among the seemingly sound.

"Even if we discovered the carriers of hidden defective genes by applying the methods of the cattle-breeder to humanity, the process would take about a thousand years, in the opinion of so high an authority as Prof. H. S. Jennings.

"The more the evolutionist experiments with plants, fruit-flies and animals, the more convinced is he that it takes both environment and heredity to make us the men and women that we are, and the less inclined is he to lay down infallible principles for changing us into paragons."



Courtesy of the *4-L Lumber News* (Portland, Ore.)

**Double-Bitted Shave**

Paul Chriss, expert axman, shows that loggers need not worry about getting new blades for the safety-razor.

PAUL O. KOMORA, associate secretary of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, writes to THE DIGEST that he considers this editorial sound, sane, and sensible. In his opinion, it expresses the natural reaction of the rational man to what he terms an "absurd proposal." He says:

"Even if there were a factual and scientific basis for his alarmist assertions as to the number of mentally diseased and defective persons, and for the argument in favor of sterilization, the average man would instinctively reject the proposal, first, because of a natural aversion which he would have to the sterilization process, and, second, because of a healthy distrust of its application on such a wholesale basis.

"But the fact is that our knowledge of the laws of human heredity, especially with reference to the mental side, is so meager that we are hardly justified in even thinking of such an approach to the problem at the present time. We are altogether too prone to adopt measures of reform with respect to large social questions concerning which we are but slightly informed. But the most serious objection to such a procedure is the all-too-slender knowledge on which it is based.

"Sterilization laws are enacted on the bald assumption that public officials will be competent to decide which of us should be sterilized, whereas we actually know too little about the transmission of mental defect. Even the highly trained expert can not always say whether the mental deficiency in a given case is due to inheritance of a defective germ plasm or to environmental causes.

"The extremely complex character of this problem is shown in a recent study. There is little evidence that intelligence is a character inheritable in the Mendelian sense, or if Mendelian, that it is not the resut of a large number of unit characters. On the basis of the current definition of mental defect, even if we assume the simple Mendelian inheritance, there were found in this study no less than 243 possible genetic combinations which may be passed on to offspring from father and mother. When we realize that there are varying degrees of each characteristic, the possibilities actually go into the billions, and we are left with the feeling that the problem is well-nigh beyond solution. In the opinion of Jennings, the biologist, mental deficiency would, in fact, seem to be dependent upon a chance combination of defective genes, so that of, say, ten thousand children of defective parents, a comparative handful would be defective.

"In the face of this uncertainty and the all but hopeless prospect of basing a eugenic program on our present knowledge, it would appear that we are dealing with a highly complex problem that needs a great deal more study and infinitely more knowledge before coming to conclusions as final as those assumed in such wild sterilization proposals. It is a long step from the theoretical formulations of the laboratory to their application to the practical realities of every-day life."

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## Shaving With An Ax

WHEN youngsters first went to work in the woods of years ago, says *The 4-L Lumber News* (Portland, Ore.), old-time loggers used to fill them full of stories about feats loggers did in still earlier days.

One of these stories that were solemnly told to the youngsters was to the effect that whenever the old-time logger wanted to shave, he merely put a good chopping edge on his ax and forthwith shaved with it. *The News* goes on:

"In time, as the youngsters grew older, they came to know the story as a myth. They had never seen a logger or any one else shave with an ax.

"One day during the past month a large man came into the office of *The News*. He said he had heard that the staff of this publication did not believe that loggers ever shaved with an ax. He was told he had heard correctly. 'Then prepare to believe it,' the large man said.

"A suitable subject in the person of a logger with a three-day beard was procured, and the large man, who is Paul Chriss, lathered the patient, took his Kelly ax, stropped it on his tall shoes, and went to work. He even added some barber-shop conversation.

"One of the *4-L* staff, Mr. Wightman, who used to be an avid reader of *The Police Gazette* before that sterling paper hit the chute, had fortunately saved some old copies, one of which he brought in to add tone and realism to the 'shop.'

"Barber Chriss shaved away and soon had his customer looking like a movie king. After being shaved the customer said: 'I've never had a smoother shave in my life. It didn't pull a bit.'

"Thus was what used to be a myth brought into a reality.

"Paul Chriss, it turned out, is traveling for an ax company of Charleston, West Virginia. He will put on a similar stunt at the Longview rolleo.

"Chriss used to be a logger, and has worked in many States before coming West."

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# An American Reveals "Vanishing India"

ONE OF THE BEST WAYS to become a painter is to be a dancer first.

The sense of rhythm essential to dancing is perhaps as important in a picture as the color. Certainly it gives the picture life.

This is apparent from Hubert Stowitts's pictures of "Vanishing India," which are creating rather more of a sensation in London than when they were shown here.

He was formerly Pavlowa's dancing partner.

Of course, his London success is not unnatural, since India means more to Britons than to us. But the odd thing is that the British Empire figures hardly at all in these representations.

They contain almost a reproach that the arts and crafts which Mr. Stowitts shows his subjects engaged with are rapidly disappearing under the impact of modern civilization.

The art of sculpture in marble was carried to a high degree of excellence in Rajputana, we are told in Mr. Stowitts's catalog, but at present it "has rather degenerated into stereotyped forms of various gods and goddesses." Also:

"There are only a few families left in Jaipur who still know the secrets of the old-fashioned manner of setting stones by adding one layer of gold foil to another and pushing them with heated instruments around the edge of the stones to form designs."

When the pictures were shown here an article signed "H. D." appeared in *Natural History, Journal of the American Museum of Natural History* (New York), where we get a glimpse of the artist and comments on his work:

"It is interesting that Hubert Stowitts should have seen the importance of the task where others have failed to do so. It is another of those demonstrations of individuality, perhaps—the individuality of thought and purpose and action that makes the world so much more interesting than it would otherwise be.

"Born in Nebraska, which seems to be almost as distant from India as any corner of the globe—a student of economics at the University of California, which suggests a few connections with the uneconomic East—for a time Pavlowa's premier dancing partner, appearing in the great and very modern cities of South America, which again suggests no interest in the almost voiceless millions of the heated Indian plains and jungles, Mr. Stowitts still somehow saw the need for what he has so ably done."

THE collection numbers over a hundred and fifty specimens painted in tempera of Indian types and arts and crafts, of which we quote further from "H. D.":

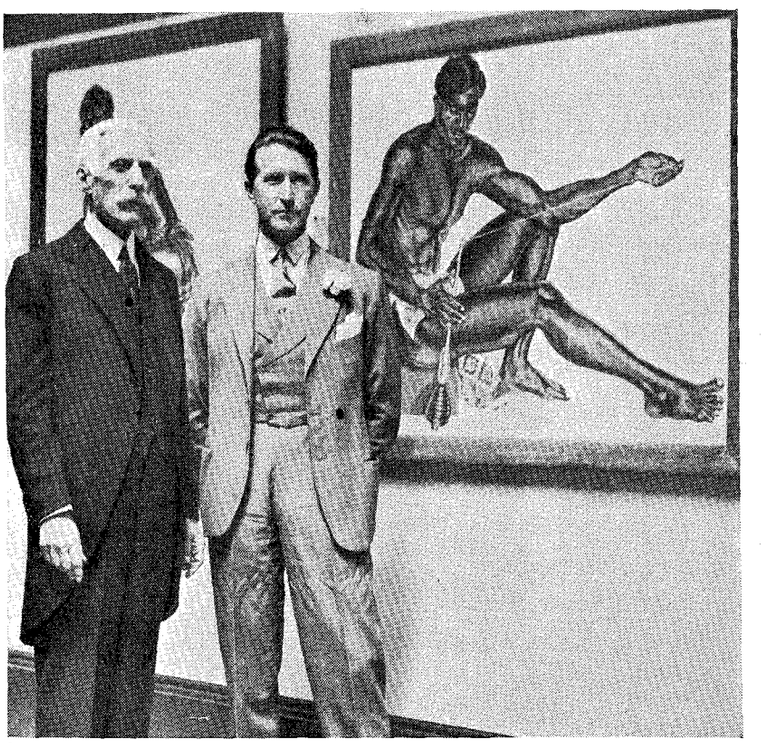
"Among this valuable collection one finds portraits of noble Rajput princes and paintings of outcast sweepers of the streets. Brahman, Mussulman, Pathan and Sikh are pictured, along with aboriginals from the forests of Travancore.

"Furthermore, Mr. Stowitts has portrayed potters and founders, ivory and wood carvers, cotton carders and weavers, dancers and warriors, and others still.

"Nor have his problems been only those of the painter, for it was only after six months of work that he was able to begin his first painting.

"It was only by beginning with maharajahs and princes educated in Europe that he was able to overcome the innate objection of the native Indian to having his likeness set down, fearing, as his kind has feared for centuries, that in making such a likeness the artist was, by some strange black magic, obtaining an undesirable or even a dangerous control over the very spirit of the portrayed person.

"It is Mr. Stowitts's exprest desire that his paintings be viewed for their ethnographic rather than their artistic value, and it is as an ethnographic record that they are being made, but in the words of Mr. Alfred Foucher, of the Institute of France, 'he can not prevent us from having eyes that see, and what we see is that these paintings are not only documents—as one says in the modern jargon—but also that he has done that which those who offered themselves or resigned themselves to pose for him feared he would do. He has brought away with him a good part of their very souls.'"



Keystone

Mr. Stowitts Explains His Pictures to Ambassador Mellon

Some of them appear on the following pages.

## Heine Without Honor

AN intriguing little episode happened at Lausanne.

Premier Herriot was saying good-night to Chancellor von Papen, in a form he must have felt was a graceful compliment. He quoted a line from Heine's "Lorelei"—"the air is cool, but it is *not* dark." The *not* was his own, and was intended to presage future amicable relations—but, says the English "Diarist" of the London *Evening Standard*, it "was perhaps a little unhappy."

And here is how Heine comes in:

"The Lorelei is a high rock at a sharp bend in the Rhine between Coblenz and Mainz. In the poem the fisherman, captivated by the song of the golden-haired siren on the rock, perishes in the waves.

"Twelve years of political 'sirenading' at Geneva and Lausanne have involved Germany and perhaps Europe in a similar danger.

"Moreover, Heine, great poet and prose-writer as he was, is anathema to the German Nationalists, who regard him as a pro-



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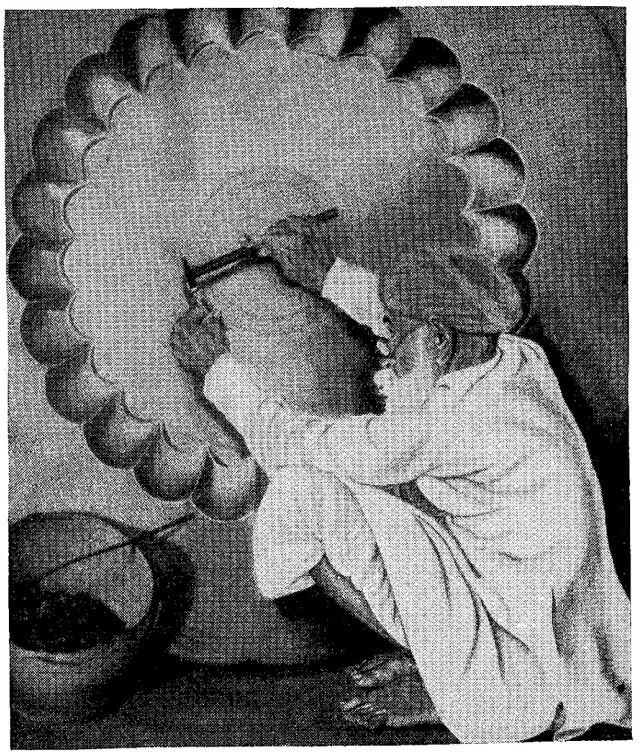
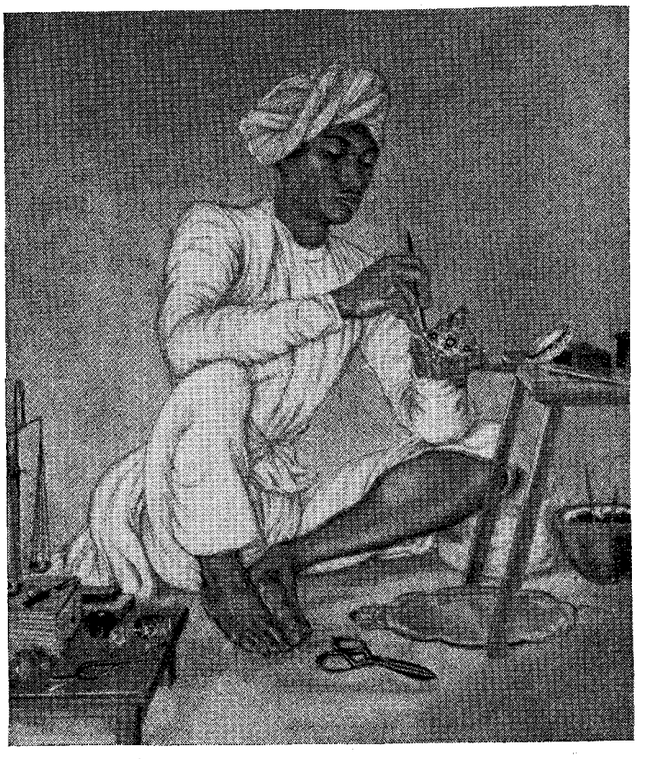


Carving a Brass Tea Tray

A master craftsman in the Jaipur School of industrial arts, painted by Hubert Stowitts.



Indian Artists Sit on the Floor

This one is setting jewels in the manner described in the text on p. 17.

French renegade. He is not the ex-Kaiser's, nor Hitler's, nor General Schleicher's favorite poet.

"Even to-day no statue can be erected to him in Germany without some more or less violent protest from one or other of the numerous German patriotic organizations. There was a statue to him on the Empress Elizabeth's beautiful estate on Corfu. When the ex-Kaiser bought the place, he removed the statue.

"Heinrich Heine, who died in Paris, was, in fact, a Jewish internationalist."

## Equal School Rights for Boy and Girl?

IF YOU WERE A WIDOW and had a boy and a girl to educate, and a "fixt sum" to do it with, would you give them equal opportunities?

You could send both children away to schools of fair repute, let us say, or you could send the boy to what we call a first-class private school, and later to college, only by sending the girl to the local public school, and ending her education there.

Which would you do?

The query is put to British parents by the London *Evening Standard*, and a dozen or more answers are sent in. In reading the replies we must keep it in mind that the English "public school" is an institution like Eton or Harrow, which we would call a "private school," and our "public school" is what the English call a "local council school."

A democratic spirit pervades most of the replies, and favors giving the boy and girl an equal break in the local council school, the money thus saved to be used to start them in life. Miss Thelma Cazalet, M. P., is strong for this view.

A number of educators admit the principle with qualification. In fact, the inquiry would be rather dull if it didn't call forth some variations.

Here is one from Dr. G. J. Renier, not listed in "Who's Who":

"On no account would I send my children to schools of 'fair repute.' What a horrible idea! I would send them both to the local secondary school, where they would receive the best education available in England.

"This would leave me some cash in hand with which to help them later on. Besides, if they had brains, they might win scholarships.

"But if my boy were exceptionally dull, I would send him to a first-class public school and a university. With good muscles, he might play his way into the Diplomatic Service!"

A MEMBER of Parliament for the University of London, Sir E. Graham Little, leans toward the prospect of social returns from the investment:

"One or other of the children should have the first-class education of school and university; which of the two should be selected depends on the relative capacity and the desires of the children concerned.

"If the girl shows greater ability and ambition, she should be chosen for preferential treatment. Assuming, however, that the children are essentially equal in this respect, the boy should have the advantage, as marriage offers in vastly preponderating measure a better career for girls than scholarship."

Mr. Arnold Lunn, author of "The Harrovians," refers the solution to the "school tie":

"Snobbery is the commonest of human failings. Even men of genius sometimes regret that they are not qualified to wear the correct kind of school tie. Which is odd. People of average intelligence can, therefore, not be blamed if they attach importance to starting life with the social advantages provided by a public-school education.

"On the other hand, nobody asks a pretty girl where she was educated, and I doubt if a Roedean tie would be much help as a qualification for a job.

"I should therefore advise that every effort should be made to send the boy to a public school, unless he was that rare individual, a boy with enough character to be unaffected by fashionable values. I should compromise by cutting out the University, and should use the money thus saved to give the girl a good education.

"I have lived many years of my life in Switzerland, where education is democratic, and I regret the fact that English education emphasizes class distinctions. But we have to take the world as we find it, and I should not think it fair to start my social experiments with my children, who might not share my views, and might well resent my attempt to experiment at their expense."

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# He Knew Childhood Better Than Lewis Carroll

WHILE WE ARE CELEBRATING Lewis Carroll, we are called to mourn the death of his "Kindred Spirit," Kenneth Grahame.

Time was, and not so long ago, either, when people were quoting "The Golden Age" and "The Wind in the Willows" as much, and for the time being, perhaps more, than "Alice in Wonderland."

Kenneth Grahame's mind, says the London *Times*, "was far more sensuous than Lewis Carroll's; far more romantic also, for Carroll's feelings had a list toward the sentimental."

He also "had thought his way much deeper into the mind of childhood than had Lewis Carroll."

Some other contrasts as well as likenesses between the two are brought out in the *Times* editorial:

"*Alice* showed some very natural instincts about lessons and a few other things; but she was (as Mr. Walter de la Mare has implied) a very good little Victorian, and it was not for her or for her creator to betray any consciousness of the inevitable conflict, secret or open, between the desires of childhood and the conventions of the 'Olympians.' In its revelation of that conflict from the child's point of view lies the peculiar strength of 'The Golden Age.'

"That book (as its most discriminating admirers well know) is not a book for children, but a book about children; and—unless it be Mr. Christopher Morley's story called 'Thunder on the Left'—there is no book in English literature that shows so profound and subtle an understanding of thoughts and instincts which most children have, and most grown-uppeople haveforgotten.

"Nevertheless, the strict, shy clergyman and the Scottish banker had a Tom Tiddler's ground in common, where they picked up gold and silver. It was that region of the child mind where the human and the animal melt easily into one another, so that the animal is not wholly an animal nor merely a human being in disguise.

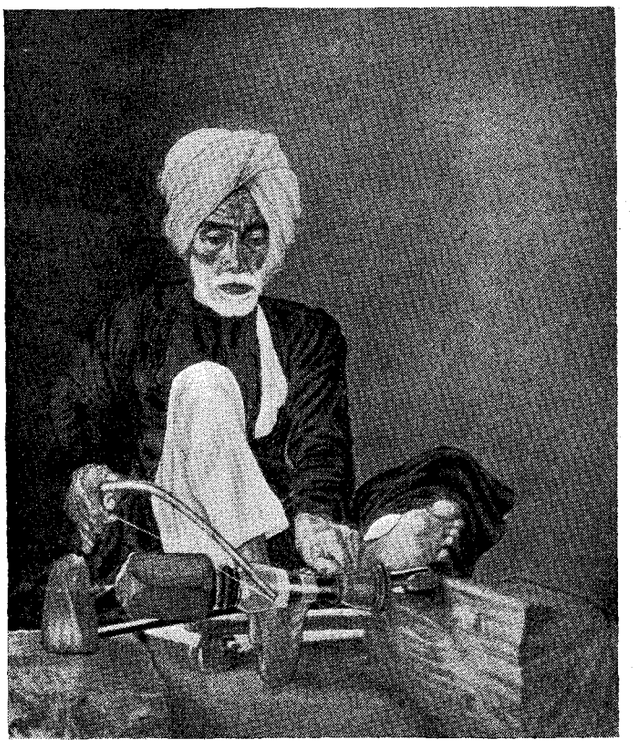
"Both writers were so much at home in that region that, while children never question the facts which either of them states, adults scarcely need even any 'willing suspension of disbelief'—so natural does the one or the other make it seem for a caterpillar to smoke a hookah, a toad to steal a motor-car, and a badger to have a house with a front door and a scraper.

"Lewis Carroll's brain, far keener than Kenneth Grahame's, turns either to pure nonsense or to nonsense that shall sharpen the wits of his readers. Grahame is at heart more earnest, more intent upon conduct, and less upon language or logic, and a graver, devouter servant of beauty."

SOME of the following reflections may bring back the delights experienced perhaps twenty years ago:

"In a single passage of 'The Wind in the Willows,' that which describes the river, he outdoes all that Lewis Carroll—he, too, celebrating in his own way the beauty of his river—allowed himself of esthetic and sensuous appreciation; and the scene in which *Rat* and *Mole*, searching for the baby otter, hear celestial music and catch the vision of the *Piper*, reaches heights of beauty and of emotion which are as far outside Lewis Carroll's range as Lewis Carroll's nonsense is outside Grahame's.

"Yet 'The Wind in the Willows' (which as time goes on will surely be more and more widely and proudly esteemed for its beauty, its fun, and its wise counsel) has been turned by another of these thought-readers and interpreters of childhood, Mr. A. A. Milne, into a very jolly play, with a good plain story to it, proving it a true children's tale."



Feet as Well as Hands

Are employed by the Indian lac turner who decorates his objects by pressing against it a stick of colored lac or sealing wax. See p. 17.

# Beethoven for Our Day

TOSCANINI CAME FROM HIS HOME in Italy, late in the spring, to conduct Beethoven's Ninth Symphony for the benefit of fellow musicians.

It was a gala affair, with Carnegie Hall crowded, at $10 top, by New York's élite.

The compliment was a graceful one from the distinguished musician.

The same composition has just been performed twice at the Lewisohn Stadium before audiences that numbered 11,000 and the benefit was for the listeners, tho they each paid their share of the charge.

And the New York *Herald Tribune* finds this significance:

"The rapt silence, the sheer unity of so many different human beings, must be witnessed to be felt. But it can not be forgotten. Taste has gone off; only cheap and popular tunes can prevail. So say the cynics. Yet there is surely some popularity in a concert which can draw 11,000 listeners. And this particular concert—given with equal success on two successive nights—consisted of two Beethoven symphonies, with not another note directed to lesser tastes.

"To be sure, there is good theater in the Ninth Symphony, with its Hymn to Joy. And if there is anywhere music more genuinely gay and amusing than the Scherzo of this symphony, let the radio announcers find it!

"But two Beethoven symphonies in one evening is not what the program makers or amusement venders in general would expect to fill a house.

"The first tribute for such a night belongs to Beethoven. If only he could have seen those rising tiers of the faithful! Thereafter the city owes an unpayable debt to Mr. Lewisohn and to all those whose generosity has made this precious institution possible.

"We feel sure that it was never so needed and wanted as in this summer of 1932, and that the Hymn to Joy has never done better service than at this bottom of a valley."

## The Cover

THE pictures by Mr. Stowitts, presented in this department, happily synchronize with the subject of the cover.

The technique of the two artists widely differ. Mr. John Shenton Eland was born at Market Harborough, England, in 1872, and was a pupil of the American painter John S. Sargent.

He is a member of the American Federation of Arts, a Medalist of the Royal Academy, England, and lives in New York.

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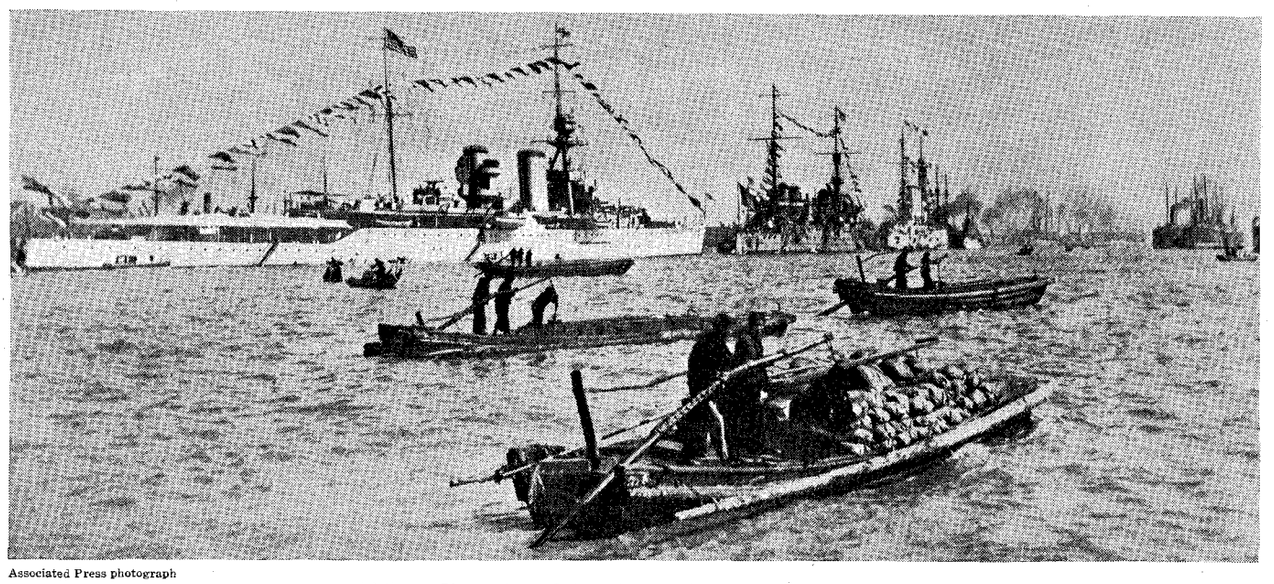

Associated Press photograph

What Shanghai Sees From the Christian West

*American, British, French, and Japanese war-ships lined up in the Whangpoo River.*

# Can the Churches Bring Peace?

IT IS THE WEST—the Christian West—that makes war, says the East.

On the other side of the Suez, they say, they have tried the way of peace for thousands of years, but armed conflict rages all about them. Twenty-six war-ships, armored emissaries from Christian nations, faced the Bund in Shanghai at one time.

"Those are the ugly machines that are teaching the futility of religious idealism to China," says Hu Shih, and looks the other way.

But the fact remains that war goes on. It was only a phase that was ended at Versailles and Lausanne. West of Suez they have tried to agree on disarmament, but the statesmen quarrel with each other's plans, and more money is being spent now in military preparation than before the shot at Serajevo. The dove flutters vainly for a resting-place.

And the people still pray for peace.

Can religion succeed where statesmanship has failed?

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, general secretary of the Church Peace Union, set himself to find out what great religious leaders of the world think about it. The story of his effort appears in *Religion in Life*, a Christian quarterly.

IN India he talked with an ugly little saint with a cloth about his middle, who spins cotton when he is out of jail, and urges passive resistance to British authority.

"It is the West that makes war; the West has subjugated the rest of the world to its will and to its uses," says Gandhi, the man of peace. "By all means let us attempt to bring the religions into cooperation with each other, but let us be honest," he says, "and start in the right place by realizing that altho peace is much better than war, nothing can be accomplished until the causes of war are removed."

"There is no use in attempting to approach the East on the question of peace and war unless you make social, racial, economic and political justice the very basis of your discussions," says Professor Wadia of Bombay, a distinguished economist. What he said Dr. Atkinson tells us he was to hear over and over again.

"When you talk peace in the East, you must talk it not in the terms of the status quo," says Tagore. "You will find in the East profound and deep-seated suspicion of any Westerner or any Western group that discusses peace. We in the East have lost our respect and confidence in the West."

But Tagore believes that "if one thousand religious leaders, East and West, will come together and frankly face the facts as they exist in the world to-day, will take measure of the injustices and frightful exploitations that are going on throughout the world, and will seek means for curing them, then a new day will dawn for humanity, and a new hope would be born in the East."

Early one bright Sunday morning Dr. Atkinson climbed, barefooted, the long stairs leading to the main shrine of the Shwedago Pagoda and met there the board of trustees of the temple, which holds first place not only in Burma but among Buddhists the world over. Nine trustees seated on the floor greeted him.

"Of course," they said, "Great Britain, America and the other victorious Powers desire permanent peace now that they have won what they want. It is only through continued peace that they can hold their gains." At the end of two hours' talk they said: "In working for peace the other religions may count on us. We will do all we can, but you must remember that we of Burma are a subjugated people."

THE very word "Islam" signifies the making of peace, and Moslems Dr. Atkinson met in India, Jerusalem, and Cairo exprest a willingness to meet with the representatives of other faiths in a world-wide cooperative action for peace.

In China Dr. Atkinson found a great deal of pessimism among the religious leaders. Professor Hu Shih, who exercises a wide influence among Chinese youth, criticized Christianity for being "simply a social system based on certain materialistic principles which proved in the West to be the ones that have yielded the greatest good to the greatest number of people."

A composite of opinions of the leaders of all religious faiths in Japan who participated in a religious conference is that "religionists should assume responsibility for the frequent occurrence of war; should recognize that the moral law governs international as well as personal relations; that true patriotism is at one with true internationalism; that true peace should be



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in accordance with justice and good-will; that all kinds of international disputes should be settled by peaceful methods."

In Europe they have had enough of war, tho disarmament is still no more than a promise.

"The moral responsibility of the religious community for the preservation of peace," says Prof. Arthur Titus of the University of Berlin, "appears as an inevitable duty. This responsibility rests not only with Christianity as a whole and in general; every national, local or denominational group has a specific duty to educate its members toward brotherly fellowship and justice, and thus to further good-will and peace among the nations. The most effective means for realizing this end is for the churches to come out of their isolation and to enter upon common world-wide work, led by one common inspiration."

"No other society here below is as qualified as the Church to bring about world peace," declares Prof. Wilfred Monod, one of the outstanding leaders in French Protestantism. "If another war breaks out, public opinion throughout the world will not pardon the organized Church its incapacity to do the thing that it knows ought to be done, its ignorance and cowardice."

At the same time Professor Monod agrees with the French official view that an international force should be established to keep the peace. He recalls and adheres to the resolution adopted by the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, by the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches and by the Lambeth Conference in London, which runs: "We earnestly appeal to the respective authorities of all Christian communions to declare in unmistakable terms that they will not countenance or assist in any way in any war with regard to which the government of their country has refused a bona fide offer to submit the dispute to arbitration."

So the Bishop of Winchester, England, who has since passed from the sound of war's alarms.

"The world is now one city," he said. "In the streets of it are the nations, and the supreme hope of humanity lies in that superpatriotism which regards the loyalty due to each country as merged in the still greater loyalty due to the still greater human family of God."

Looking at his cursory survey of the peace opinions of religious leaders of the world, Dr. Atkinson concludes that the East is in a pessimistic mood. He has heard dozens of religious leaders east of Suez say that their old religious philosophy is wrong and must be abandoned. The question is:

"Can Christianity fulfil the demands that are made upon it to-day? The East has been awakened to its new hope by the teaching of economic, educational, social, and religious ideals through Christian Missions. Will Christianity be true to itself? This is the most serious question it has to answer, and Christianity in America must do its full part if we are to build a world structure of lasting peace."

## Out of Work

**By Bertha Gerneaux Woods**

WORTH while, is it, from early morn
Aching muscles? He laughs to scorn
Such a question. So sweet, so sweet,
Night's home-coming, with little feet
Eager, rushing across the floor—
And one dear face at the opened door.

Oh, so little he asked—the right
To work from sunrise till fall of night—
Supper spread by *her* hands—and this:
Dear, glad faces upturned to kiss.
Nothing sweeter than toiled-for bread,
Blessings breathed on each little head
Nestling down in its own small bed;
Trustful prayers for the Lord to keep
All of the family through their sleep.

God in Heaven, thine eyes must dim
Seeing the millions of folk like him—
Hands tight clenched while he feigns to sleep.
Ah, but the iron has entered deep
Into his soul when he hears *her* sob
Soft and muffled. The old, lost job
Stabs and smites him who would not shirk.—
"God in Heaven, *a chance to work!*"

*—The Congregationalist and Herald of Gospel Liberty, Boston.*

# "Love One Another"—As They Do in Montreal

MONTREAL IS THE SECOND LARGEST French city in the world. The French Canadian prides himself, too, on having an older language than the Parisian and a much more spiritual type of religion. But he doesn't forget the second half of the hyphenated descriptive—he is Canadian to the core.

It is with the religious side of life in the great city on the banks of the St. Lawrence that we are concerned here. Religion there bears fine fruit in toleration and cooperation, according to a letter from the Rev. Canon Allan P. Shatford to his friend Dr. Robert Norwood. Dr. Norwood conducts "The Mountain Trail" page in *The Churchman* (Episcopal), and he asked the rector of the Church of St. James the Apostle to write him a "chatty" letter on church affairs in Montreal.

WHEN the Anglican Church set up her banners in Montreal, Canon Shatford recalls, she was anxious to avoid any resemblance to the Church of Rome. Consequently the pendulum swung to an extreme form of Protestantism. The Anglican Church was extremely evangelical, and all ritual and ceremony were tabu. "Today it is amazing to note the changes. Everywhere there is a moderate form of high Anglicanism." Other Protestant bodies, too, have made a steady advance toward a liturgical worship.

Almost phenomenal changes have occurred during his twenty-five years' residence in Montreal, writes Canon Shatford:

"The lenten season is everywhere recognized, and the great festivals are observed by all Protestant bodies. The United Church is ordering all new buildings along Gothic lines, with altars, pulpits, lecterns, choir stalls, and the whole Anglican paraphernalia. Ministers and choirs are vested, prayer-books are used, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper more frequently administered.

"The consequence of all this is that fellowship among the churches is more marked. And there are few disputes with Rome, and no ruptures such as were frequent two generations ago. The utmost harmony and mutual respect reign everywhere.

"There is quite a remarkable cooperation among all Protestant communions. We have just held the annual meeting of the cooperative theological colleges.

"This movement has completed twenty years of smooth and helpful services. Originally there were four colleges working separately—Anglican, Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian. They entered into a scheme of cooperation where classes are held in common on certain subjects, and a beautiful divinity hall is the center of united action. It has a lovely chapel, where daily services are held for all students. The joint faculties meet for consultation, and a Board of Governors, representing all the units, controls and directs the scheme.

"When the triangular church union plan was consummated, many Presbyterians withdrew from our scheme, and at present carry on their own college, but the cooperative idea has worked marvelously well and resulted in a better type of professors and

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students. Ministers trained under this plan have a wider outlook and are creating an atmosphere of closer fellowship.

"Under the auspices of the board, a summer school is held, attended by ministers of all the churches, and the reflex benefit is simply incalculable. Pulpit exchanges are constant, and an informal and unofficial intercommunion is practised."

A SMALL group of ministers, embracing all Protestants and including Unitarians and rabbis, meets monthly and conducts a frank debate on all religious subjects. It is called the O. E. A., the Greek letters for "Whatsoever things are true," and, writes Canon Shatford:

"One of the results of this fellowship is that, for the first time in the city's history, both a Unitarian preacher and a Jewish rabbi have occupied Protestant pulpits. I have had representatives from all the churches occupy my pulpit each Lent, and as yet the spire has not fallen nor has the congregation contracted heresy. During the Week of Prayer we assemble in each other's churches without regard to denominational labels. It is altogether a winsome sight.

"The three elements of Roman, Protestant, and Jewish representations live side by side in mutual trust and respect, and the cooperation is impressive.

"There are, of course, marked differences, and occasionally a little heat is engendered, but on the whole I regard the harmony here as unique and unusually strong.

"We are not attempting to force unity. That is always disastrous. We are trying to live in the spirit of mutual understanding and tolerance, stressing our agreements rather than our differences, believing that the Kingdom of God cometh not by observation nor by legislation, but by the way of love and fellowship—the way of the Master."

## How They Control Movies Abroad

THE PROBLEM OF IMPROVING the motion-picture, which is still a matter of anxious debate in this country, seems to have been happily settled in some others.

Most European countries have some sort of film institute whose function it is to study the influence of the moving-picture upon national life and to encourage the production and exhibition of better pictures.

As the Manchester *Guardian* points out:

"Germany has an institute whose object it is to improve the taste of the nation by a selection of the best films produced at home and abroad.

"France has a permanent commission under her Ministry of Fine Arts which considers 'the whole of the national interests involved in cinema, and particularly the conservation of national customs and traditions.'

"In Italy a government department produces films illustrating 'the greatness and destiny of the country.'

"In the Far East the Japanese Government keeps a wary eye on the assault of the Western film on Japanese youth, and compiles a national film library showing the history, traditions, and social life of her people; while Russia, supreme in the art of her cinema, has bent it wholly to propagandist purposes for the Soviet State."

Taking the cue from her neighbors, Great Britain is to have a similar institute. It is proposed, we read, that 5 per cent. of the profits derived from Sunday movie exhibitions, which usually have been devoted to charity, be set aside for the formation of a National Film Institute through the Privy Council Office. This institute, it is planned, will be closely associated with the moving-picture trade, but be independent of it. Among its tasks will be the spread of the film as a means of education, the improvement of it as a means of entertainment, the wiser use of it to show at home and abroad the best in British civilization, and the preservation of it as an aid to history—all ends, comments *The Baptist*, "as desirable in this country as in that, but for which no adequate provision seems yet to be contemplated."

## The Last of the Shakers

HALF A CENTURY AGO a large and thriving Shaker community existed at Mount Lebanon, New York, hard by the Massachusetts border. Now only a remnant of that once flourishing colony carries on—Brother William Perkins, formerly of Birmingham, England, and two elderly sisters.

Brother William, says the New York *Sun*, which gives us the story of the dying sect, continues to make the excellent chairs and ornamental boxes for which the Shakers were celebrated. He is assisted in this by the sisters, who also work on the farm.

The great community barn and austere dwellings remain, but a number of old trees were felled to make way for a modern boys' school in process of construction.

"The faithful trio," says *The Sun*, "must see on the wall the writing that proclaims the end, but they go placidly about their daily labors, and at twilight they sing hymns written and composed by Brother William."

A Quaker revival in England in 1747 resulted in the organization of the sect of Shakers, recalls *The Sun*, which narrates:

"The leaders, Jane and James Wardley, were succeeded by Ann Lee.

"An original tenet of the sect in England was the special merit of the celibate state. Shakers did not forbid marriage, but refused to accept it as a Christian institution.

"Because of persecution and an alleged revelation Mother Ann led a band of six men and two women to this country. Arriving in New York City on August 6, 1774, they remained here for two years. Then they settled in the woods of Watervliet, near Albany. In 1780 a religious revival took place in Mount Lebanon, some of the converts becoming disciples of Ann Lee. The first Shaker society in the United States was organized at that place in 1787; immediately afterward the society at Watervliet was organized."

MOTHER Ann Lee went about the country preaching her new doctrine and became known as a faith healer. She had some success, for—

"Before her death, in 1784, she had won disciples in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. During the Kentucky revival of 1800-02 the Mount Lebanon community sent three of their number to the State 'to bear witness to the people.'

"Surmounting bitter opposition, they made a sufficient number of converts to justify the founding of two societies in Ohio, two in Kentucky, and one in Indiana. In 1894 the Mount Lebanon community founded a colony at Narcoosee, Florida, called the Union Village, but in 1910 it went into the hands of a receiver.

"Common possession of property, a life of celibacy, confession of sin, power over physical disease, and separation from the world are the practical ideals of the Shakers. Their dwellings contain no adornments. Their prescribed mode of dress is a protest against the vanity of changing fashions.

"In 1874 there were fifty-eight Shaker communities with 2,415 souls, owning 100,000 acres of land. By 1905 the membership had been reduced to about 1,000, and since then it has dwindled close to the vanishing-point."

### Where Churches Are Fullest

THE larger the community, the smaller the percentage of church attendance, according to a survey by that noted statistician, Roger W. Babson. Thus:

"In incorporated areas and villages under 2,500 population the churches showed an average attendance of 71 per cent. This dropt to 66 per cent. in villages of 3,500 to 5,000 population. Towns of 5,000 to 10,000 showed an attendance average of only 46 per cent. In the cities of 10,000 to 50,000, the attendance was 42 per cent. Cities of more than 50,000 population could show an average attendance of only 30 per cent."

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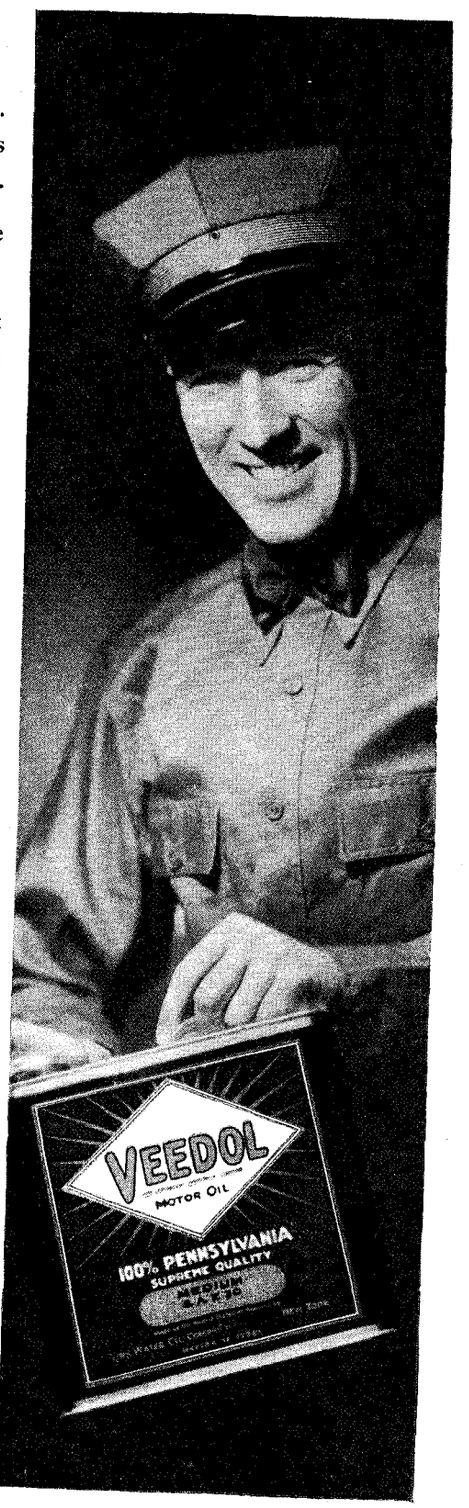


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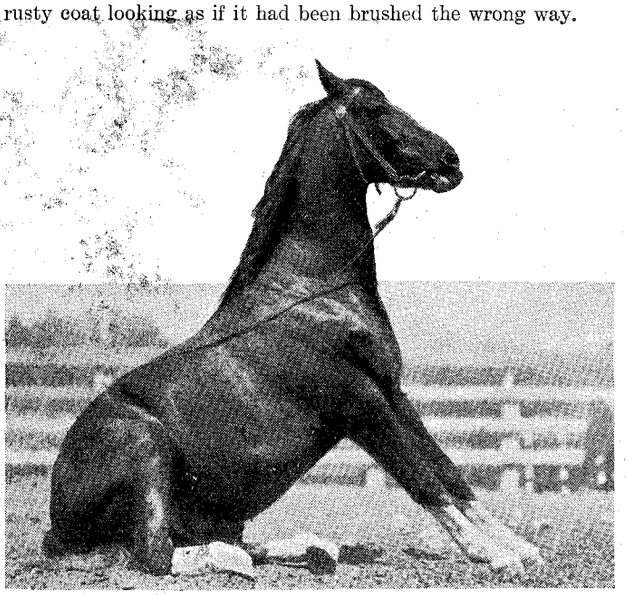
# PERSONAL GLIMPSES

## Win a Horse's Faith—He'll Do Your Will

THE ARIZONA SUN WAS BEATING DOWN on the streets and roofs of Phœnix. Exposed to that stark blaze, a sorry-looking mare was hauling a vegetable-wagon.

By her side lurched a colt, mostly legs and credulous eyes, its rusty coat looking as if it had been brushed the wrong way.



Tony Likes to "Set a Spell" to Rest and Think

The colt's big idea was not to be absent-minded long enough to let the mare get two paces ahead of him. She was his meal-ticket, and her big idea was to stop in the first scrap of shade and give him his lunch.

This program was not opposed by the swarthy hombre who was ostensibly driving the wagon, and whose motto was, "*mañana.*"

In the shade, while the colt was having his snack, he was observed attentively by a handsome young desert horseman.

"Lookahere," exclaimed the young horseman suddenly to the swarthy hombre, indicating the mare, "that poor thing can't deliver vegetables and nurse a colt."

He had observed, of course, that Master Colt was not satisfied with his board.

The disciple of *mañana* shrugged his shoulders with an upward glance which embraced all the saints in the calendar. Then the outfit moved on into the sunlight, the colt staggering close to his famished parent's ribs.

But the desert horseman ran after the outfit and offered to buy the colt. He had an eye for horseflesh and wanted to take a chance—not to mention doing a kind deed.

"I didn't have much money," he relates, "and $12.50 was as high as I could go. But he took it He probably thought the colt wasn't worth much. But we fooled him, Tony and I."

Aha! a clue! "Tony and I"—why, that handsome young desert horseman must have been—

You've got it—Tom Mix! Of course!

So the poor little rusty colt, half-starved, with his mother hauling a wagon, was to become one of the equine celebrities of modern times, the glorious Tony of the silver screen! What a romance of real life!

The story is told by Alice Tildesley in a copyrighted article on the training of movie horses—"Using Sense to Create Horse Sense"—in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* Magazine.

Training horses for action before the camera has taken on added impetus since the gangster has given way to the hard-riding, he-man hero of the silver screen, she tells us. Further:

Favorite mounts, such as Tom Mix's Tony and Ken Maynard's Tarzan, report increases in their fan mail.

Horses get fan mail in Hollywood, believe it or not.

Some of their child friends are convinced that Tony and Tarzan, at any rate, can read letters, that feat seeming far less difficult than the things they see the adored animals do in the course of a picture.

A good equine screen actor should be able to make a "death-defying leap" across a ninety-foot chasm, swim against a swift current, take a revolver from the villain's back pocket, summon aid for the heroine asleep in the barn loft when the barn catches fire, open doors, count, spell, say "yes" and "no," or anything else that sensation-seeking scenarists may think of putting in a script.

All very well from the point of view of the story-teller, but how to persuade a horse to follow the script?

HERE Miss Tildesley lets Mr. Mix proceed in his own language:

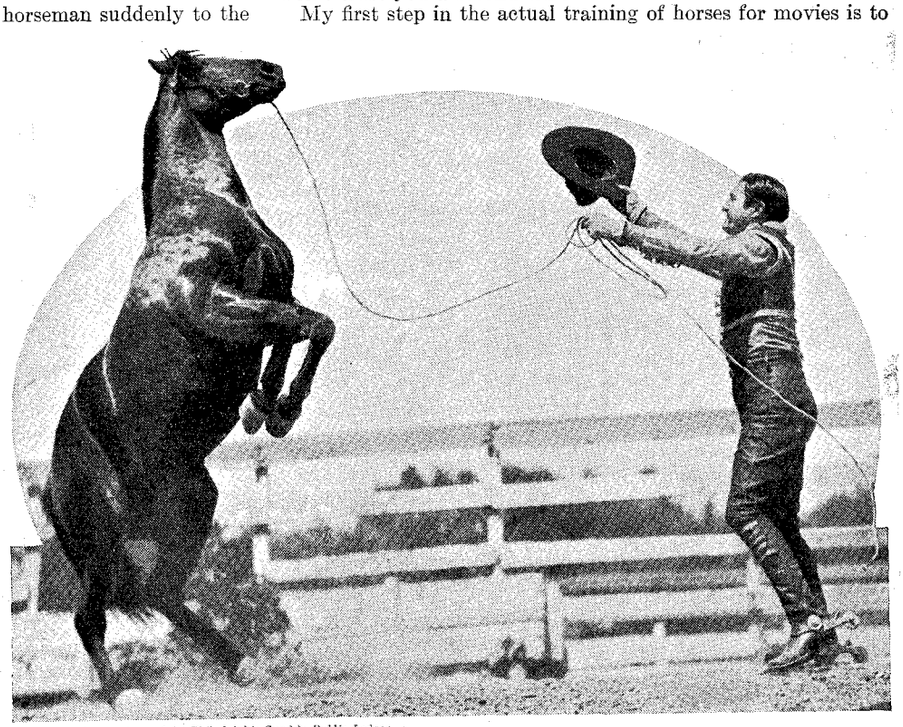
A horse is easy to train. It's all a matter of gaining his confidence. You must love him, in the first place; play square with him always, and consider him just as you would your child.

I visit all my horses at least once a week, just as I used to visit my little girl when she was away at school. Believe me, those horses expect me and look for me.

A horse sees the horse in you and a dog sees the dog in you. They know whether you understand them, all right. They know whether you mean well by them or not. If they trust you, you can go as far as you like.

I never tie a horse up. I treat him as I would a pet dog, like one of the family. I never whip him and I never fool him. Once you deceive a horse, he's useless. He remembers, and he won't trust you a second time.

My first step in the actual training of horses for movies is to



Illustrations by courtesy of the Philadelphia Sunday *Public Ledger*

Tom Mix Teaching Another of His Mounts—Buster—to Fight



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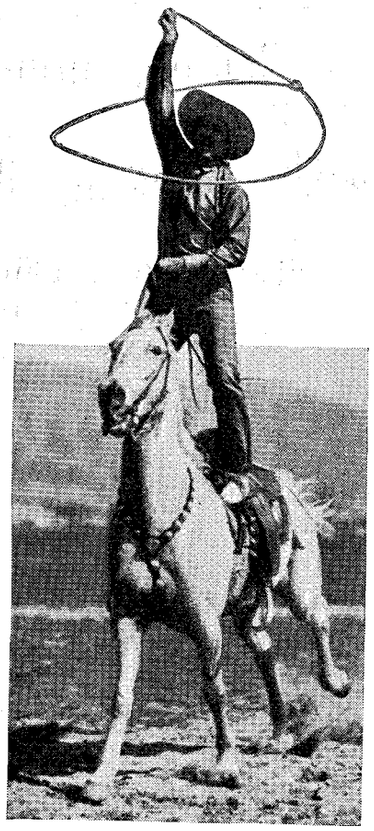
cow-train them. That means to teach them all the things a horse must know if he is riding herd on cows. This includes acting immediately on every signal, being alert to catch a cue, and keeps them on edge all the time. One of the steps in this training is to gallop a horse at full speed, then suddenly stop him and wheel him around when he least expects it, such as has to be done if you were roping a steer. This trains him to expect the unusual and



Ken Maynard's Horse Enjoys All the Exciting Fun

thus not to be disturbed when tricks are to be performed.

After this, I teach him the simpler tricks, such as nodding "yes," shaking his head "no," counting with his forefoot, spelling out words with blocks, and the bite trick.

You see, if you're going to get a horse to pick something up for you, you must first teach him to bite an object and hold it. I usually give him a glove, because that's soft and he can't hurt himself. I say, "Hold it!" If he drops it, I pick it up and put it back until he gets the idea that he's supposed to hang on. Then I pull on it hard and teach him to resist me, until he catches on that he's not supposed to give it up when any one tries to force it from him. After that he is taught to let loose of the object when an open hand is held out to him so that he can drop the thing into it.

For instance, when Tony is told to pick up my revolver and bring it to me, I don't try to take it from him, but hold out my hand, with fingers unclenched, so Tony understands that no force is being exerted.

The reason for this is that often, in a picture, action calls for Tony to hang onto some article that the villain is trying to steal, and any attempt to force him to part with whatever he has been told to hold must be resisted.

We usually wrap the handle of a revolver


# He RAGED and he SHIFTED on every dinky hill..

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Oilier oil *fights heat* as no other oils can. It holds all the power behind your pistons, where all of it can work. Your engine has more power. More pep. More *go!*

That extra oiliness *lasts*, too! You don't have to add or change oil nearly so often. A real saving.

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in tape so that the horse will have a soft surface to bite into if he is to hold the weapon. The tape doesn't show, but if it did, I wouldn't let Tony risk his fine teeth on cold steel.

I've had Tony for twenty-one years. Bought him when he was a year-old colt, and if all goes as it should, he'll live to be thirty. Marvelous horse. Best horse in the business. And cost twelve dollars and a half.

ACCORDING to Mr. Mix, "the sort of horse you can train to do difficult tricks—one with what I call the trick strain in him—will live to thirty years. The ordinary horse is liable to die at nine. Tony is a Steel Rust horse, or Spanish strain, and his ancestry goes back to the time of Cortez."

Mr. Mix is quoted further:

There's lots of things people don't know about horses that everybody who is going to fool with animals ought to know.

Say you are going to swim a river on a horse's back. It's like riding a log. You must balance your horse as soon as he's off his feet in water, just as you'd balance a bicycle, because the horse with a load on his back has a tendency to tilt to one side against the current, and if he's allowed to slip over on his side, he'll drown. So if he slips one way, you balance the other.

Then take fire:

The average person who tries to rescue a stable full of horses will rush in, all excited; cut an animal's halter, hit him hard to drive him out, and hurry on to the next horse. Does the animal go? He does not. His stall is his home, and he feels safe there. He doesn't like noise and excitement; he's afraid of fire-engines and sirens and crowds. He'll stay in his stall if he burns.

Tarzan Tackles the Villain

The way to do the trick is to act as if the stable wasn't on fire, and go through the same procedure you'd use if you were taking the horse out for exercise. You go in, untie the halter, if he wears one, and lead him out the way he's used to going.

No horse hesitates to follow a man he trusts. That's why movie horses will go through smoke and fire when they're directed to do it, if a friend tells them it's all right.

"Take no chances, safety first," is my motto when dealing with my horses.

Maybe you can't believe it after seeing my pictures, but every time we do a difficult feat, I've got it all figured out before we start.

TURNING to the risks run by the equine stars of the silver screen we learn that "failing to fall feet first was the cause of Tarzan's nearest escape from death." Thus:

Ken Maynard was making a picture in Montana. The action called for a leap from a sixty-foot cliff into a lake, and a swim to the opposite shore.

Technicians had rigged up a wooden runway at the top of the cliff, arguing that this would help Tarzan clear the bank and run no risk of striking shallow water.

Tarzan, bearing Ken on his back, galloped at full speed to the runway; at the end, Tarzan slipt on the newly-planed boards, turned over in midair and landed in the water with Ken underneath.

They went down about thirty feet, and when they came to the top, separately, Tarzan was so terrified that he tried to climb on top of Ken, who evaded him and swam to shore.

When Ken reached the near shore, he looked back to see Tarzan carrying out his picture instructions and swimming for the farther one. Arrived there, the animal spied Ken and immediately swam back, a feat that still seems impossible to his master. When Tarzan reached the shallow water near Ken, he dropt to his knees and nestled his head in Ken's arms—Ken had gone to meet him. "It's all right as long as you are," he seemed to be saying.

"I learned all I know about horses from men in small circuses and carnivals, years ago," says Ken, continuing:

When these men used to tell me that a horse has a left brain and a right brain, I thought they were kidding me. We always trained our horses from the left side because that's the mount side, and most tricks are done on that side. That's the way I trained Tarzan, of course.

All went well until, one day, I had to signal Tarzan from the right, and then I discovered the carnival men knew what they were talking about, for Tarzan stood there, unconcernedly, not even noticing that I had spoken. I had to begin again from the beginning, working on the right side, so that to-day he can take direction from any quarter.

During silent-picture days, I used to train Tarzan by using one-syllable words. If I wanted him to nod his head, I'd say "yes" and nod my own head. When the horse got used to the word I'd cut out the action and use only the word, and Tarzan would always nod. Same with "no" and the shake of the head, and "here" for the horse to come to me. One-syllable words don't confuse a horse.

When talkies came along, we had to use signals, so I rigged up a stick with white cloth tied to it so that Tarzan could see it easily. Then I taught him that moving the stick up and down meant "yes," and moving it from side to side meant "no." Other motions meant other actions, and Tarzan picked them up quickly.

If I am in the scene, the trainer holds the stick and gives directions, and Tarzan understands this. Of course, if I am riding him, I can give him directions with a touch of my fingers. But he is devoted to the trainer, too, and trusts him absolutely.

About this time, Miss Tildesley resumes, "Ken, who had been talking to me on the set, hat in hand, was consulted by his director who brought the script to him.

"The hat dropt, unnoticed, while the two men talked over their problem." Reading on:

Tarzan, who had been standing in an improvised stall made in a bedroom (part of the picture set), glanced at the hat with a worried air.

Presently he left the stall, came over to the hat, picked it up and with it nudged Ken's arm.

"Here's your hat, old man," he said, as plainly as if he had spoken, and Ken having accepted it, trotted back to his stall.

"Tarzan's very particular about my belongings," smiled Ken.

THE most dangerous thing Tarzan ever did? This is Ken's account of it:

I suppose the worst thing I ever asked him to do was to carry me over Newhall Gap on a log three feet wide. One slip and we'd have gone down ninety feet. But he didn't slip.

All by himself, tho, Tarzan did what would be dangerous for any other horse. Action called for him to enter an old-type, unwalled elevator, go up to the next floor in it, and get off there. As there were no walls to the elevator and the platform was small, any unexpected movement might have sent him over the edge to the ground.

I told him what I wanted, sent him into the elevator, and warned him to stand still. But I can tell you I held my breath while he was going up, and prayed that he'd mind his business and not be diverted by outside disturbances into moving an extra foot or so. I needn't have worried. Tarzan understood.

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## How One Minor League Keeps Rounding the Bases

NOT all the small fellows are down and almost out.

The baseball sea may be littered with the wrecks of minor leagues, but here and there a gallant little craft sails the stormy waters in pleasant contrast with such catastrophes of the diamond as we reported last week.

Take the Nebraska State League for example.

Francis J. Powers, writing under a Chicago date-line in a Consolidated Press dispatch, tells the story of this circuit, which is doing nicely so far, thank you, and is in no apparent need of succor. We pass on the story in the hope that it may comfort the harassed owners and managers of less happy leagues. Perhaps there's a suggestion or two in it worth adopting.

The Nebraska State League is a snug little organization that includes cities from the size of McCook, with 6,688 population, to Lincoln, with 75,000, which is the Manhattan of the circuit," says Mr. Powers. "While its crowds are relatively small, it succeeds because President R. C. Russell and the club owners operate on a thoroughly common-sense basis," he adds, and continues:

The Nebraska State League plays baseball only a little faster than is to be found in the fast semi-pro circles of large cities, and has yet to have a graduate reach the majors. Yet it attracts attention of big-league scouts, and several of its products are on their way to the big show via the higher class minors.

Only rookies perform in the Nebraska State, where the maximum salary for any player is $75 per month, and the monthly pay-roll of any club is limited to $1,125, including the manager. That may seem like a meager salary for baseball players, yet Mr. Russell reports that annually the league is swamped with applicants desiring trials, and that some players are willing to sign for as little as $50 per month. The league salary restrictions are rigidly enforced, and all receipts are pooled, which gives the smaller cities an even break financially with the larger members of the organization.

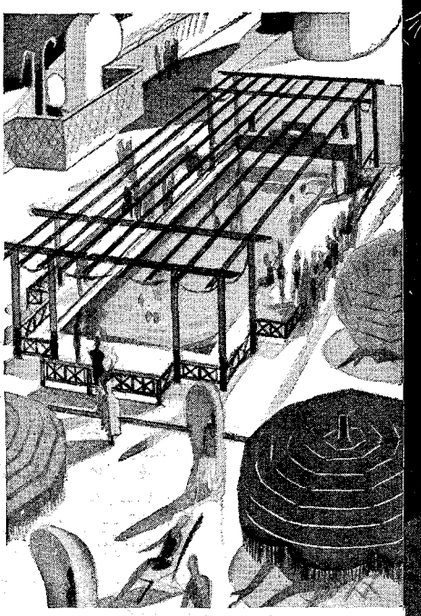
It has been the custom of the Nebraska State League to option the pick of the best players produced over a season to some major club for a moderate sum that is dropt into the pot. One year Cleveland held such an option, another year Detroit was the benefactor of the tiny organization. While the Nebraska State League is a Class D circuit, baseball men are coming to the conclusion that leagues of higher classification might avert their annual financial troubles by following the plan of the cornhusker organization.

Much of the monetary trouble now being experienced by the smaller minors is attributable to their attempts to play night baseball. Nocturnal games were the salvation of the minors for a time, but when attendance fell off at the night contests the clubs were left with the task of paying for their high-priced lighting equipment as well as defraying the ordinary expenses of a team. Consequently the double load has been the well-advertised straw.

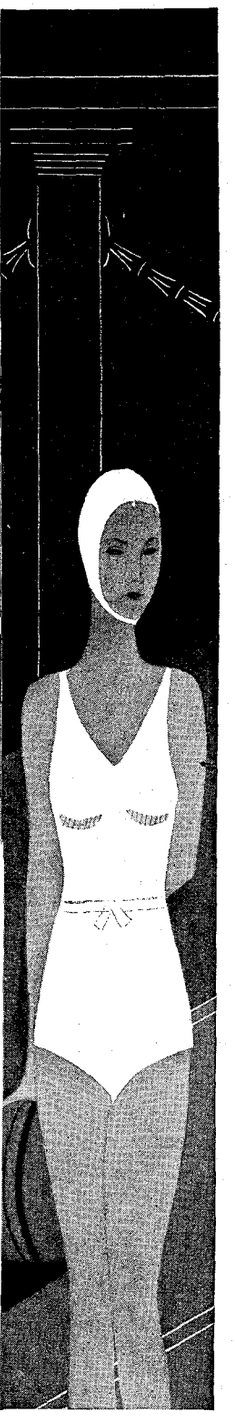
A prominent major-league official recently


AUGUSTUS

WORLD CRUISE



*Lido all the way*



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Study her deck plans! Consider her renowned cuisine and service. Compare her itinerary . . . including Tripoli and all the most desirable world ports. Figure the economies of the abnormal low rate—$2,100 up including 51 complete shore excursions. And decide once and for all that *your* World Cruise must be the most richly satisfying one you can take.

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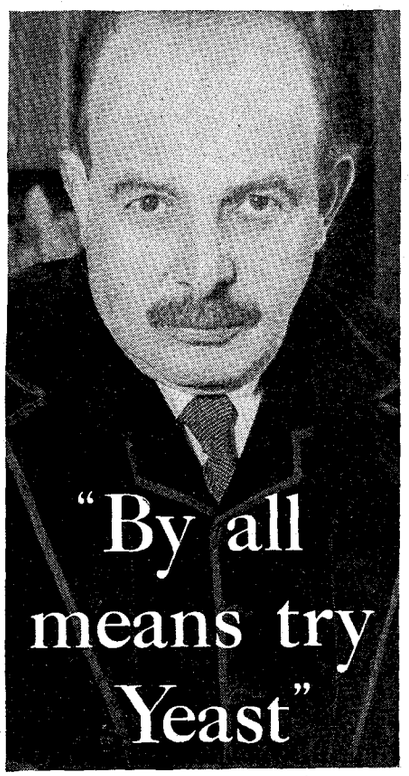
*Sluggish—*
*Irritable—*
*Run-down?*




*urges* DR. ZUELZER, *of Berlin*

"WHEN we consider that food residues, instead of leaving the body promptly, sometimes remain in the intestines for days, it is not surprising that some people have headaches, indigestion, coated tongue, bad breath, lowered vitality."

That is how Dr. Georg Zuelzer, of Berlin, Germany, explains the effects of chronic constipation! Dr. Zuelzer is physician-in-chief of the great Lankwitz Hospital.

We asked Dr. Zuelzer what treatment he advised for intestinal sluggishness.

**"It is very easy," he said, "to correct constipation—with fresh yeast. Fresh yeast accomplishes gently what cathartics attempt violently.**

**"By all means, try it, if you are sluggish and 'run-down.'"**

Eaten regularly, three cakes a day—Fleischmann's Yeast has a truly remarkable effect on "tired" intestines. At the same time it softens the poison-breeding waste matter.

Thus normal elimination is fostered. You digest your meals better. And as yeast continues to "tone" and purify your system, your strength picks up—life's really worth while!

Get a supply of Fleischmann's Yeast at your grocer's, or at a restaurant or soda fountain, today! Directions are on the label.

IMPORTANT

**Fleischmann's Yeast for health is sold only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G and D—the kind famous doctors recommend.**

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declared that the salvation of the minors depends almost entirely upon the organization of compact circuits and rigid adherence to small salary limits. In normal times the minors have a chance for success under that scheme, altho this year the cards have been more or less stacked against the little fellows.

Several leagues have succumbed entirely and there is a chance that others will fold up within the next month. The entire fabric of professional baseball below Class A is very weak, and it will take some skilful reorganization to reconstruct it for the future. In the meantime the Nebraska State League is a shining example of what can be done in baseball.

As a postscript to this story it is interesting to note that ball players whose salaries were cut before the beginning of this season, and who are fearing more of the same next year, are preparing to resist. In another Consolidated Press dispatch, this from New York, Joe Vila of *The Sun* reports:

Ball players under contract to both major- and minor-league clubs are discussing the advisability of forming a "protective association" that will embrace all members of the profession. Ringleaders of this movement are studying the constitution and by-laws of the Ball Players' Fraternity, which went out of business seventeen years ago after making the magnates grant certain concessions.

Organizing an association or union, the ring-leaders say, has become imperative. Under present conditions ball players are at the mercy of the magnates, it is argued, and have no redress. The movement has been started in both big leagues and in leading minors, including the International, Pacific Coast, Texas, Eastern, Western, and New England Leagues together with the American Association. If the organizers of the proposed union meet with encouragement, which they are confident they will get, the magnates next winter will be subject to dictation as to new contracts, the sale of players, and the operation of the various chain-store systems.

## Bargains in Trinkets

Mustafa Kemal would like to sell the Sultan's treasure in the great palace fronting the Golden Horn.

This might shock the religious and historically minded, but it would bring good hard cash to the country.

The treasure, containing some of the most magnificent jewels in the world, worthy to compare with the Russian or British crown jewels, is estimated to be worth over $100,000,000. It is on public display and makes a dazzling spectacle.

Twice foreign experts have come to appraise this heritage of the Sultans, but Kemal was not satisfied with the price they offered.

One difficulty is similar to that confronting the Bolsheviks who would like to sell the Czar's jewels. It is not easy to find a single purchaser for an emerald or ruby, like several in Istanbul, which are as big—literally—as fists, and may be worth millions of dollars. Yet if the jewel were to be cut up into several smaller, handier stones, a great part of the value would disappear, as the historic identity of the jewel would be lost.—*Istanbul correspondence of the New York Sun.*

## Bright Tax Ideas

DON'T you like the new taxes?

Could you have thought up lots of better ways to raise the funds?

Well, you have plenty of company. Having thoughts on taxation "is apparently one of the best things the American people do. To be convinced of that, just look at the piles of letters on this subject received by the House Ways and Means Committee and the Treasury Department during the recent debate over revenue legislation."

Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois has spent years studying taxation, and, as he expresses it, "the science of taxation is the science of getting the most feathers with the least squawking of the goose."

He is quoted thus in an article by Flora G. Orr in the Washington *Sunday Star*. Miss Orr's article is syndicated by Newspaper Enterprise Association in its *Every Week Magazine*.

Here, according to Miss Orr, are some of the ways our compatriots would get the feathers and make the goose like it:

Single folk wished to tax babies when they came into the world.

Married men and women thought bachelors and old maids ought to pay a special head tax or income tax.

Some of the spinsters agreed that bachelors should be made to realize that it is uneconomical to live in single blessedness.

Special Federal taxes for hunters of wild game, United States taxes on dogs, cats, and pet birds were suggested. Farmers thought the city slickers should pay dearly when they went to "those there night clubs."

One or two of them even suggested that these people "who ride around in taxis all the time could afford an extra tax every time they did it. Otherwise, why can't they travel on street-cars?"

Books, magazines, and newspapers ought to carry a special United States tax, it was argued by many, and the publishers who are barely making ends meet these days groaned when they heard the suggestion.

An ardent believer in Prohibition wanted a 100 per cent. tax on all bars made for private homes. (This manufacturing is on a strictly cash basis.)

Vegetarians wanted a tax on meat; the more ecclesiastical argued for a tax on divorces.

Churches were rapped for non-payment of taxes on their property, and some writers said they thought all money flowing out of the country for the support of foreign missions should be stopt.

A man who had suffered two or three wage cuts since 1929 said that big firms would stop and think before they put such a policy into effect, if they had to pay back to Uncle Sam a certain percentage of the money saved to the firm by reducing salaries.

A regular pay-roll tax was advocated from another source.

A PHILADELPHIA professor wrote to the committee to ask how about "a 50 per cent. tax on all salaries over $100,000; a special tax for presidents of tobacco companies, who 'teach children that cigarets

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are better for them than candy'; a $50 head tax on every church in the land; confiscation of all valuables left by persons who died without children, and whose relatives do not need their money. In case of needy relatives, he would give them 20 per cent. of such estates, he said."

While some other amateur economists had these further sources of revenue to suggest to the nation's puzzled lawmakers:

American tourists to foreign countries should pay heavy taxes, an up-State New York farmer declared, and they should have no exemption, not even the present $100, in bringing in purchases from abroad.

A New Jersey man suggested that the Government raise revenue by selling stamps for letter mail which would carry advertising slogans. In other words, instead of reading on your letter the words "Mail Early for Christmas," you might see, "Buy Uphill Gas."

Advertising of all kinds, particularly by radio and billboards, came in for special censure.

Many who wrote to the Treasury Department suggested a heavy billboard tax. One man said he would call it an "eyesore tax."

Every citizen of twenty-one, and every alien, too, would pay a head tax of $1, by one plan.

Incomes from college endowments and institutional gift incomes should be taxed, it was urged by others.

In fact, one professor was so altruistic that he said he saw no reason why he should be exempt from taxation. "I want to do my part to support my government," he declared.

A special tax on interstate traveling buses; taxes on instalment sales; annual taxes on all labor-saving devices and machinery which tend to diminish the sources of manual labor; taxes on golf club dues; taxes on diplomas given out at preparatory schools and colleges; taxes on all connected radios; Federal taxes on dogs and saddle horses; confiscation of wealth over certain amounts in value; taxes on salaries of married women, over and above the income tax—these are among the ideas.

## Do You Wear a Billycock?

A correspondent takes me to task for describing the hat, which is known in America as a "derby" and in France as a melon, as a "bowler."

When he was a boy, he remembers being severely reproved by his father for asking for a "bowler."

"Bowler!" expostulated the parent. "The hat you mean is a *billycock*, and see that you call it so or take the consequences."

Twenty-five years ago, certainly, "bowler" was regarded as a vulgarism. Like most vulgarisms, it has now ousted the original nomenclature.

"Billycock" has tradition behind it, for it was invented by one of the Leicester Cokes, who rejoiced in the name of William.

Like many of his family, he was a man of bulk. When shooting, he found a top-hat of great inconvenience in crawling through hedges.

He therefore invented a hat with a lower brim, which became known as a "Billy Coke," and, subsequently, as "billycock."—*London Evening Standard.*

*Just writing a letter may bring you this* AUTOMATIC GAS FURNACE *Free*

*and gas for the first season*

ALMOST everyone who enters this contest is writing in a home that has an obsolete heating system—one that will require a lot of stoking and tending next winter . . . that will require shopping around for fuel . . . storing of fuel . . . and, even then, will not give uniform, healthful temperature.

But for the winner all that will be changed! He will do no furnace tending whatever. The air he breathes indoors will be cleaned, healthful, humidified and uniform in temperature—gently circulated to every room. There will be a Heatmaster Gas-Fired Warm Air Furnace in the basement—that's why!

Here's your chance to get rid of furnace tending! You may win a new Heatmaster Gas-Fired Warm Air Furnace for your home, with fuel cost paid for first season's heating. Or one of the other prizes.

Here's how—write a letter (200 words or less) telling "Why I want automatic gas heating in my home!" It's easy. Tell about any of a dozen advantages.

It might be a good idea to ask your gas company house heating department for suggestions. Send in your letter today.

**RULES:**—No entry blanks required. Write in 200 words or less, the reasons why you would like to have automatic gas heating in your home. Awards will be made on most convincing reasons given. Tell, in addition to your 200 words, the kind of heating system you now have—warm air, steam, hot water, etc., the kind of fuel you burn, the number of rooms to be heated and whether you rent or own your home. Letters must be mailed by September 15, 1932.

Contest open to everyone, except employees of this company and gas companies. Prize winners must agree that furnaces will be installed in present home. In the event of a tie duplicate prizes will be awarded. Mail your letter to Contest Judges, c/o Surface Combustion Corporation, 2381 Dorr Street, Toledo, Ohio.

**FIRST PRIZE**—a fully Automatic Gas-Fired Heatmaster (Model K) Warm Air Furnace, installed free, *plus your gas bill paid for first season's heating cost.* It is the last word in efficiency—providing constant circulation of cleaned, healthful warm air. Eliminates furnace tending.

**SECOND PRIZE**—a fully Automatic Gas-Fired Heatmaster Warm Air Furnace installed free. It will supply your home with cleaned, healthful, humidified air gently circulated to every room in the house. Light it in October—forget it until May.

**THREE OTHER PRIZES**—a Janitrol which transforms any steam, hot water, vapor, or warm air furnace into a completely automatic gas-fired heating system, will be awarded each of the writers of the next three prize winning letters. Installed free. Nearly 50,000 satisfied users.

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GAS HEATING EQUIPMENT

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# Dry Wit From a Dry Candidate Who Hates to Look "All Wet"

A BONE-DRY PRESIDENTIAL ASPIRANT objects to looking "'sort of like'" he "was just getting off of a drunk."

Naturally.

So former Representative William D. Upshaw of Georgia, Prohibition candidate for President, gently chides us for the picture of him we used to illustrate our article on the Prohibition convention in our July 23 issue.

Over against Candidate Upshaw's "profound appreciation for the space and combined fair story given the Presidential nominee of the Prohibition party," he places THE DIGEST'S "near liability for a damage suit for publishing a picture of the nominee that is worse looking than he is. Told many times—even introduced frequently on the platform as a sort of cross between Andrew Jackson, Abe Lincoln, and Tom Watson as for looks," continues Mr. Upshaw, "I have often been comforted concerning the hard lines and jaw-boned promontories of my physiognomy by the proud declaration of my wife when we were married twenty-two years ago. Twitted by some of her friends for marrying an ugly man and a cripple, she loyally retorted that she thought 'a pretty man to be the ugliest thing in the world, and she would rather have a husband crippled in the back than one crippled in the head.'"

"No, No, No! Not That!"

Protests Mr. Upshaw as he looks at this picture of himself from our July 23 issue.

So, Mr. Upshaw assures us fervently, "the Lord knows I don't want any picture any uglier than I am." Accordingly he encloses with his letter two photographs which he considers to be adequate likenesses. One shows him with Frank S. Regan of Rockport, Illinois, his running-mate on the Prohibition ticket. The other, which we reproduce, shows him with E. Howard Cadle, "founder and builder of the Cadle Tabernacle in Indianapolis, now Prohibition candidate for Governor of Indiana, and the man who placed 'the gentleman from Georgia' in nomination for President."

Of Mr. Cadle's career Mr. Upshaw writes in a postscript:

Really, Cadle is worthy of a page in THE DIGEST and every other magazine in America, for he was one time a saloon-keeper in Indianapolis. Liquor beat him against the very bars of hell. He struck bottom, was kicked out of the very saloon he used to own, contemplated suicide, and was led to Christ by his devoted Christian mother, who never gave him up. He got on his feet, made something like a million dollars, built and now operates as a memorial to his mother the largest tabernacle in America dedicated to saving lost men and women.

REVERTING now to Mr. Upshaw, his picture, and his candidacy, we read in his letter:

This picture you published in THE DIGEST looked "sort of like" I was just getting off of a drunk, and I would swear on a stack of Bibles as high as Al Smith's Empire Building, I have not touched a drop of the devilish stuff in forty-nine years. Furthermore, it looks somewhat like I was afraid of some cantankerous wet who might be hiding just around the corner to swat me with a demijohn or a beer bottle; and I declare unto you that I am not afraid of any wet who ever had hoofs or horns.

I stand by and put into italics the last sentence from me which appeared in *The Congressional Record* just as I was leaving Congress.

Issuing a challenge to Congressman John Philip Hill—my old wet Nemesis from Maryland, who was also leaving—to continue our debates across the continent, I said:

*"I challenge the whole wet world!"*

Since then I have had seven debates with that brilliant Boanerges of Unconstitutional Wetness and blatant infidelity, Clarence Darrow, and I think you will agree that if I could smash his jugs and break his bottles, I ought to be able to handle any other wet, dripping wet, decently damp, or pussyfooting dry who might recklessly cross my path.

I went to Washington this year and challenged those ornate idols of cultured liquordom—James M. Beck, wet Republican of Philadelphia, and James Hamilton Lewis, wet Democrat of Chicago, adjectives, whiskers, and all. I challenged Samuel Vauclain of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and General Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, wet themselves, but refusing to employ in their vast corporations any man who drinks the liquor whose legal return they advocate.

And since my nomination for President by the Prohibition party, I have challenged President Hoover, who allowed his Republican platform to go half wet, and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt who, with his running-mate and platform, plunged into a sea of liquor head and ears, to meet the nominee of the Prohibition party in a public discussion on Prohibition, the most absorbing question before the American people. But both of these old-party nominees are afraid to face the music.

And my last challenge for debate went to that "King Bee" of all Wetdom, Alfred Emanuel Smith. He, too, seems more interested in fishing than in publicly defending outlawed liquor against the Presidential nominee of the Prohibition party.

And now I repeat through THE LITERARY DIGEST, the most widely read weekly magazine in the world, my last sentence in Congress:

"I challenge the whole wet world!"

On this arid, beer-tight, liquor-tight platform I think I have earned the right, in the name of the Continental Congress and the preservation and integrity of the Eighteenth Amendment, to ask THE DIGEST to publish a better picture of the Presidential nominee of the Prohibition party.

"But This Is Something Like!"

Mr. Upshaw views this photograph of himself and Mr. Cadle with approval.

Granted, Mr. Upshaw, and done!

Accounts in *The National Voice*, of Los Angeles, describing the Prohibition party's Indianapolis convention, show that Mr. Upshaw does not overestimate his valiant services to the dry cause. Mr. Upshaw, according to this journal, is "a short, sandy-haired man, who walks with the aid of crutches, and whose face is lined deeply.

"He has been a prominent figure many years in work for Prohibition and total abstinence. He has advocated consistently the total abstinence of all official, social, and civic leaders as the 'proper interpretation of the Eighteenth Amendment and a safe and wholesome example for American youth.'

"He has acquired a reputation as a fiery platform speaker, and has attained the title of the 'Abe Lincoln of the South.'"

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# TAKE YOUR

LISTEN to your better self and start the day with Shredded Wheat.

It's the natural energy food: all the wheat, including just the right balance of bran, brought to you as Nature intended you should have it. Rich in nourishment and the energy elements your body needs. Easily digested. And a flavor that wins all the family!

This all-food treat costs but little—12 full-size biscuits to the package. Quick to serve, too, with milk or

(Continued in col. 3)

SHREDDED WHEAT

FOR ALL THE FAMILY


## Heir-Raising Adventures in California

WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS died in Los Angeles with $110,000 in bills pinned in his vest.

Wrapt in a newspaper in his hotel room were securities and cash that made his total assets more than $200,000, according to Arthur Morley, who relates the story in the Los Angeles *Times* Sunday Magazine.

A will found in the room "left everything to several institutions in Philadelphia." And to these institutions this tidy fortune would probably have gone had not an "heir-chaser" stept into the picture and discovered the surprizing fact that Snodgrass had adopted a daughter in Cook County, Illinois, in 1887.

The case is still in the courts for determination of the deceased's legal residence. He seems to have spent half his time in California and half in Illinois; and he carted his fortune about with him all the time. But the case serves to introduce the profession of heir-chasing, which seems to be a coming and profitable line in the golden (very golden in this case) West.

Hundreds of thousands of homeless dollars are "reposing in California banks, waiting to be claimed," according to Mr. Morley.

He cites a total of $388,584.70 belonging to 1,013 absent and unknown heirs for the years 1922-1931, inclusive.

Finding heirs for these unclaimed bank accounts, whose rights can be successfully sustained in court, is a highly developed science.

It is easy to credit Mr. Morley's assertion as his account runs on:

As a detective, the heir-chaser makes an amateur of Sherlock Holmes; he is an expert genealogist and statistician. Hunches are often as effective as documents.

It was through an heir-chaser's hunch that a man in Vermont inherited the bank account of a man, "whereabouts unknown," which had lain in a local bank for years. A family penchant for biblical names was the direct clue.

Moses Liberty died in the Los Angeles General Hospital in 1925, leaving a bank account and no one to claim it. The heir-chaser, tracing the man's career as best he could, got one bit of information from a woman with whom Liberty had boarded in 1909—he had made a trip to Vermont to look up a brother and sister but had returned in a few weeks, saying both had died.

Vermont supplied a list of Libertys, among them a Levi Liberty who had been a Civil War veteran. Moses and Levi! The Bible connection was obvious and sure enough he proved to be the dead brother Moses had mentioned. Thanks to the heir-chaser, his descendants and those of the sister came into the property of Moses Liberty, who had never married.

HEIR-CHASERS split with heirs on a one-third-two-thirds basis, when there's anything to split.

Making the arrangement, according to Mr. Morley, is "one of the most difficult


# OWN ADVICE

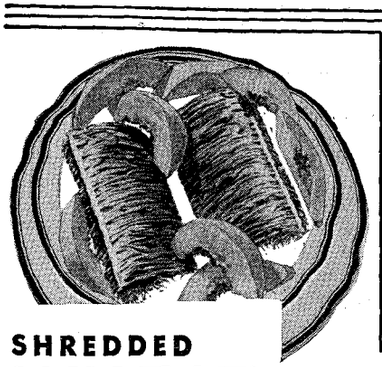
cream and fresh or preserved fruits. You'll find it in the best clubs, hotels, dining cars and restaurants.

Begin now! Say to yourself, "From now on I'll treat myself to two golden brown Shredded Wheat Biscuits every day, and eat to keep in trim!"

*Visit the home of Shredded Wheat on your trip to Niagara Falls*

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

"Uneeda Bakers"



SHREDDED WHEAT

*The natural energy food*

ALL THROUGH THE YEAR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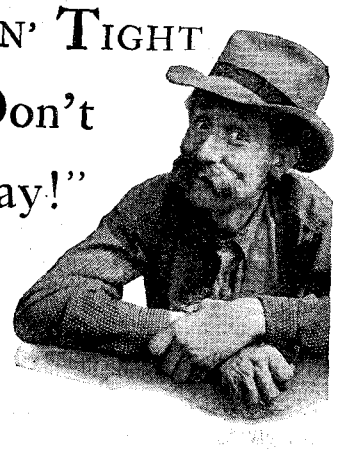
"Chic" Sale says "BEIN' TIGHT Don't Pay!"



GENTLEMEN, if there ever was a stingy feller it was Ira Jenkins. Six-foot-two in his stockin' feet, he would come down to the depot at train time and read the passengers' newspapers through the train windows. Well sir, one day a smilin' drummer gave Ira a little tin box of chocolate tablets. They tasted good to Ira, but he bein' so stingy he jest ate one now and then.

Well sir, I never see such a change come over a feller. He's spendin' more money in one day than he used to spend in a week, but bein' of an agreeable nature now and havin' lots of friends he's makin' more in one day than he used to make in two weeks. I thank you.

"Chic" Sale

The little chocolated tablets that "tasted good to Ira" are gentle, mild Ex-Lax—the scientific laxative that doctors approve.

Ex-Lax is composed of pure, delicious chocolate, combined with phenolphthalein—the medicinal ingredient which has been prescribed by physicians the world over. Ex-Lax is safe for everybody, children included.

Try Ex-Lax tonight. 10c, 25c, and 50c, at your drug store—or mail the coupon below for a free sample.

Keep "regular" with

EX-LAX

The Chocolated Laxative

FREE SAMPLE OF EX-LAX

and "CHIC" SALE'S WELLS CORNERS GAZETTE

*Name* _____

*Address* _____

_____

Mail this coupon to Ex-Lax, Inc., P. O. Box 170, Times-Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y. V812


features of the business." Proceeding with the narrative:

"When we inform a person that we can place him in possession of a considerable sum of money if he will sign the enclosed agreement to give us one-third and execute the power-of-attorney to act for him in the matter—the entire procedure to entail not the slightest obligation or cost—he frequently suspects it's some new kind of swindle," sighed Theodore I. Schwartzman, veteran heir-chaser. "But if we give him the information without a prior agreement, he can act direct and we are stuck for time and money invested in researches, some of which cover several years."

TURNING to another case, the writer in *The Times* tells us that:

William H. Howard died at the age of eighty-eight, leaving a snug account in a Sawtelle bank. Eventually the heir-chaser contacted a nephew in Mentone, Alabama.

Researches established that Howard enrolled in Company L, Second Cavalry, at Fort Churchill, Nevada, October 24, 1862, and was discharged at Camp Union, California, December 9, 1864.

Two nephews in Alabama received the legacy.

More complicated was the estate of William Shannon, a naval veteran of the Civil War who entered the Soldiers' Home in 1886. An account in his name had lain idle for years. Records showed he had been discharged from the home in October, 1913.

Some of Shannon's old cronies thought he had said something about going to San Francisco and acting on this tip the heir-chaser began checking the Golden Gate Shannons. There were plenty. Eventually it was established that the man had died in San Francisco in September, 1914.

Shannon had enlisted in the Navy at New Bedford, Massachusetts, and reenlisted in Boston. By trade he was a boltmaker, and it was through this knowledge that his career was traced to Cincinnati and thence to Topeka, where he had married. Sons and a daughter located in that city received the money.

The directory, probate records, voters' register, city and county birth and death records, county marriage records, State vital statistics, Federal citizenship records, police files, County Clerk's office, tax assessment rolls, Coroner, hospital, undertaker and motor-vehicle records and documents in the Sheriff's office, are the sources from which the heir-chaser derives his data. In addition:

Some information is gleaned through newspaper advertising and some from acquaintances of the deceased. Churches and cemeteries often contribute valuable information.

Lack of complete vital statistics in America, and almost no interest in genealogy, add to the difficulties of the heir-chaser. State records in California date back only to 1905, and with the exception of Pasadena, Santa Monica, Alhambra, Pomona, Long Beach, and Los Angeles, Southern California death records are county and not municipal matters. Federal income tax and census departments are closed to the money sleuth, but the War, Navy, and Labor departments give him hearty cooperation.

It is easier, however, to deal with families with a European background, for in Europe records are more complete. For example:

George Erchenberg died in Los Angeles in 1925, leaving unclaimed several thousand dollars. Erchenberg had lived here for forty years and had stated more than once that he came from Germany.

The heir-chaser sent this meager information across the water, asking for additional data. Almost in the next mail, the German Government sent the man's family record for several generations, including lateral as well as direct descendants, with the result that some of the heirs were speedily located. Half the fortune has been delivered to the heirs of the deceased wife and the other half is being held for the heirs of Erchenberg himself, who are known, but not yet located.

The greater portion of California's unclaimed bank accounts lie in the old San Francisco banks, originally placed there, in many instances, as the result of the gold rush in '49.

Daniel O'Sullivan, an heir-chaser of international repute, says there are more unclaimed estates (this includes property as well as bank deposits) in Southern California than in any other section of this country because retired business men come here, often under assumed names, make few new acquaintances and die without any one knowing who they really are or where they came from.

He says New England families are easiest to trace because they have taken more pride in their family records, while Minnesota and Wisconsin are most baffling because so many early settlers clung to the old Scandinavian custom of changing their surnames. In almost all countries this practise is now prohibited by law.

Mr. Schwartzman of Los Angeles declares that one splendid fount of information is the old missions. While the State of California vital statistics only go back to 1905, the missions have almost complete birth, marriage, and death records of their parishioners since 1790. Just a few weeks ago, a marriage record in the San Gabriel Mission served to trace the missing heir to a sizable fortune.

"Here," declares Mr. Schwartzman, "lies a grand opportunity to give employment to thousands of 'white-collar' men throughout America, through the creation of a much-needed Federal vital statistics department.

"This department would take stock of the genealogy of every citizen and immigrant, and when compiled would save millions of dollars to lost heirs and save other millions which are paid out on false affidavits. The records would be of inestimable aid to courts, departments of justice, police, and various branches of government."

## Slapping the Shavian Wrist

Mr. Shaw, if you can believe the rumorists, recently received a stiff rebuke.

In a magazine article he boasted that he knew how to make an excellent cup of coffee. A country parson wrote to him asking for the recipe. Shaw granted his request, but at the bottom of the letter was the following manifestation of his stupendous conceit:

"I hope that this is a genuine request, and not a surreptitious mode of securing my autograph."

To this the parson replied:

"Accept my thanks for the recipe for making coffee. I wrote in good faith, and, in order to convince you of that fact, allow me to return what it is obvious you infinitely prize, but which is of no value to me—your autograph."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

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## Suppose You Had to Up a Swan

THIS is an emergency not likely to overtake you, but it overtook the three brothers Turk the other day, in England, where the swan-upping is an annual event.

All the swans on the River Thames between Southwark and Henley have to be upped, either for the ancient and honorable Vintners' Company or for the ancient and honorable Dyers' Company, or left unupped for the King.

To up a swan for the Vintners, you make two small nicks on the upper bill, one on each side. To up a swan for the Dyers, you make a single nick on the right side of that bill.

This curious custom, centuries old, had a meaning once, when it was a serious matter who owned the swans, but, meaning or no, the English like to perpetuate traditional observances for old time's sake. Just before the day this year's upping took place, a London correspondent, Morris Gilbert, told the New York *Evening Post* in a copyrighted dispatch:

The three brothers Turk, accompanied by thirteen oarsmen in a number of boats, will start from the hall of the ancient and honorable Vintners' Company by Southwark Bridge on their annual swan-upping.

Frederick Turk, as the King's Swan Master, will supervise the upping for the King; Herbert Turk will up for the Dyers' Company, and Richard Turk for the Vintners' Company. No other upping will be done, either on the Thames or on any other river, lake, pond, or other water in England. The reason is that all the swans in England which do not belong to the Vintners' Company or the Dyers' Company belong to King George.

But the matter might be better put by saying that all the swans in England belong to King George except those which have been upped for either of the ancient and honorable companies.

It is further notable that the swan is jealously guarded in England, and that there is strong argument not to kill one. The crime of killing a swan is punishable by death. Such at least is the reading of an old law which has never been revoked. Nor can swans be bought or sold.

But it has long been a tradition of British royalty to be generous with its swans. If you should want one—or preferably a pair—it is likely that you can have them. You get them by applying for them. The source you apply to is the Lord Chamberlain.

EACH year the brothers Turk examine the swans and up the new ones, but how are they always to be sure whose these new ones should be? As Mr. Gilbert observes:

Swans, being of a democratic nature, sometimes make trouble for the swan-uppers. That is, a King's swan may mate with a Vintners' Company swan. In that case, the question of the distribution of the offspring rises.

It is settled by dividing the brood of cygnets. Half of the brood goes to the company whose parent swan has mated with one of the King's, the others lapse to His Majesty. If a father and mother swan belong respectively to each of the two companies, the same system of division is followed.

HOT SUN COOLS ROMANCE
by Timmins
WHAT A GLORIOUS DAY! I'M GLAD IT DIDN'T RAIN
GOING TO BE HOT LATER ON, BUT WE WON'T MIND
THREE HOURS LATER
IS ANYTHING WRONG, JACK? YOU'RE SO QUIET AND UNLIKE YOURSELF
NO..NO..NOTHING. GUESS THE HEAT BOTHERS ME A LITTLE
NEXT DAY
JACK WAS SO DEVOTED AT FIRST. BUT HE'S CHANGED— NOT A WORD ABOUT ANOTHER DATE
I'M GOING TO TELL YOU VERY FRANKLY WHAT I THINK THE TROUBLE IS..."B.O."
I'LL NEVER TAKE CHANCES WITH "B.O."AGAIN. LIFEBUOY IS MARVELOUS. SO MUCH LATHER, TOO, EVEN IN OUR HARD WATER. IT HAS HELPED MY SKIN A LOT
NO MORE "B.O."—HAPPY AGAIN!
JACK, WHEN DID YOU FIRST FIND OUT THAT YOU REALLY LOVED ME?
I NEVER FELT MORE SURE OF IT THAN TONIGHT

**Hotter weather, more danger of "B.O."**
(body odor)

THESE breathlessly hot, sticky days—how freely we perspire, even sitting still! How easy for "B.O." (*body odor*) to betray us unless we're on our guard! Bathe regularly with Lifebuoy. Its creamy, abundant, penetrating lather *purifies* pores—frees them of odor. Helps protect health by removing germs from hands. Its pleasant, hygienic scent—that vanishes as you rinse—tells you you're cleaner, safer!

**A simple beauty aid**

Every night, cleanse the face thoroughly with Lifebuoy. Watch dull skins freshen to new radiance. Adopt Lifebuoy today.




A PRODUCT OF LEVER BROTHERS CO.


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# Can "Ma" Ferguson Finish Her Comeback?

"WE'RE OFFERING THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS a real bargain," said ex-Governor Ferguson of ex-Governor Ferguson. "Two Governors for the price of one. Can you beat that in these times?"

This was Jim Ferguson, Governor of Texas from January, 1915, until his impeachment in 1917.

"Naturally I'll ask my husband for advice. What woman wouldn't?"

This was the wife of the above-mentioned Jim, Mrs. Miriam A. "Ma" Ferguson, an ex-Governor herself, who is back in the middle of the Texas political arena, showing all her old-time fight.

And thus laconically and humorously, according to the United Press, do the Fergusons answer indignant rivals who assert that if "Ma" wins her fight to be Governor again it will be just the same as another term for the impeached Jim.

In the recent Texas primaries (in which resubmission of Prohibition scored a 2-1 victory), "Ma" ran ahead of the entire Democratic field—nearly 100,000 votes ahead of her nearest rival, Governor Sterling, who is now in office.

This takes her into the run-off primaries later this month. If she survives that test she is as good as back in the State House, for the Democratic nomination in Texas is practically the same as election.

Texas, of course, has had the two Fergusons "in office" simultaneously before, as our readers will recall. After James Ferguson was impeached (as a result of Ku Klux Klan machinations, it was charged at the time), a court order barred him from seeking vindication in his own person as a candidate.

Jim and "Ma," the Texas Bargain: Two Governors for the Price of One

So "Ma" stept into the breech and won the Governorship to vindicate her husband. This was in 1924. There followed a tumultuous, colorful term, during which, we have heard it said, Madame Governor canned peaches when she could find a few hours free from executive duties.

Texas seems not to have minded the canning so much. It was a lot of "uncanning" that roused large sections of the State to indignation. Jim Ferguson himself estimated, according to the Associated Press, that his wife freed 3,600 convicts by proclamation of clemency during her term.

"She may have made mistakes," he said in her defense, according to this news service, "but they were on the side of mercy."

And now there is the prospect of more color, more picturesqueness, at least up to the time of the run-off primary between "Ma" and Governor Sterling. In some parts of the Lone Star State, however, they don't think much of the color.

As a matter of fact, according to the United Press, "no Texas newspapers supported Mrs. Ferguson in her campaign."

Marcellus E. Foster, editor of the Houston *Press*, writing in his daily column which is headed "WHY?" and signed by his pen-name "Mefo," said that the results of the election demonstrate "that despite the bitter, and at times most desperate, fight on him by every large daily newspaper in Texas except *The Press*, Jim Ferguson continues to hold the confidence of over 300,000 voters who cast their ballots for his wife for Governor."

*The Press*, however, supported no candidate. "Mefo" personally favored Tom Hunter of Wichita Falls.

The Houston *Chronicle* probably summed up a large section of Texas opinion when it remarked that "America looks at Texas with especial interest just now because of the candidacy of John Garner." Further:

He is a Texan, a Texas Democrat, and he has already been unjustly accused by the Republican press of the nation as a man of "radical" tendencies, a politician who is "unsafe." Texas knows the charges are false, the career of John Garner in the House refuting each and all, but the charges still remain.

Texas can vote overwhelming defeat to the Fergusons, and so help squelch effectively the attacks which have been launched at John Garner. By doing that, Texas can render a patriotic service to the Speaker and to the Democratic party.

The indorsement of the Sterling administration at Austin will do more than benefit the Governor.

It will serve notice on the political world in general that Texas is genuinely progressive but not at all "unsafe" or bizarre in its social and economic beliefs.

THE New York *Evening Post*, from its distance, is inclined to be more philosophical, as it comments somewhat ironically:

It is the fate of democracies to be afflicted with demagogs. Ancient Rome had them.

Our States and cities have had them in recurrent form. Once they get their hold, it seems impossible to dislodge them. William Hale Thompson returned again and again, to leave Chicago the wrecked and crippled government it is to-day. New York has had Hylan. Louisiana can not rid itself of Huey Long. Therefore we need not despair if Texas is fool enough to put "Ma" Ferguson into a big lead in the pre-primary on the Governorship. And, at that, she may be licked in the run-off. She was, last time. There is still hope for the Republic.

"Ma" Ferguson is primarily domestic in her tastes, according to the United Press, and upon her election in 1924 she was hailed as a "home-body."

She has dark hair, brown eyes, and large features. She dresses well and neatly, but wears simple clothes, and indulges in no extreme styles.

She was the first woman actually elected Governor of a State, but Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming was the first to be inaugurated. "Ma" was not a suffragist. Both she and Jim had opposed votes for women, but not very actively. So that, apparently, did not affect her success.

IF she wins in the run-off and in the election this fall she will make her third entry into the executive mansion. Her first was in 1915 when her husband assumed office. The second time was after her own election. Following that, two attempts on her part to regain the office have failed. These were in 1926 and 1930.

"Ma," the United Press runs on, was schooled at Salado College and at Baylor College for Women. After her term as Governor, she and Jim built a home at Austin. He started publishing the *Ferguson Forum*, a weekly in which he lampooned his political rivals.

It attained wide circulation and helped to maintain the Ferguson political prestige.

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# GRAHAM REDUCES PRICES UP TO $200

**Great Graham Eight.** Now you can buy the 90 Horsepower Great Graham Eight with its acknowledged advanced style, super performance, and exclusive SAFETY features at SAVINGS UP TO $200—Sedan $975 at factory.

**Great Graham Six.** You can also buy the big, 80 Horsepower Graham Six, Companion to the Great Graham Eight—Identical in beauty of lines, riding and driving ease—with the same exclusive Graham banjo frame and wide outboard springs—unmatched SAFETY—Sedan $875 at factory.

**Graham Six.** And you can now buy the 70 Horsepower, substantially built, brilliantly performing Graham Six at the very lowest price in all of Graham history—Sedan $680 at factory.

We promise you the most delightful and satisfying motor car performance in your entire experience.

## A RIDE'S A REVELATION

**RECORD SMASHED BY GRAHAM**

Up the famous Mount Washington climb—8 miles of steep grades and dangerous turns to the top of the highest peak east of the Rockies—in the record smashing time of 13 minutes and 26 seconds—was the July 5th accomplishment of a Graham stock car with "Cannon Ball" Baker at the wheel.

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# INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

## Clearing the Track for Railroad Improvement

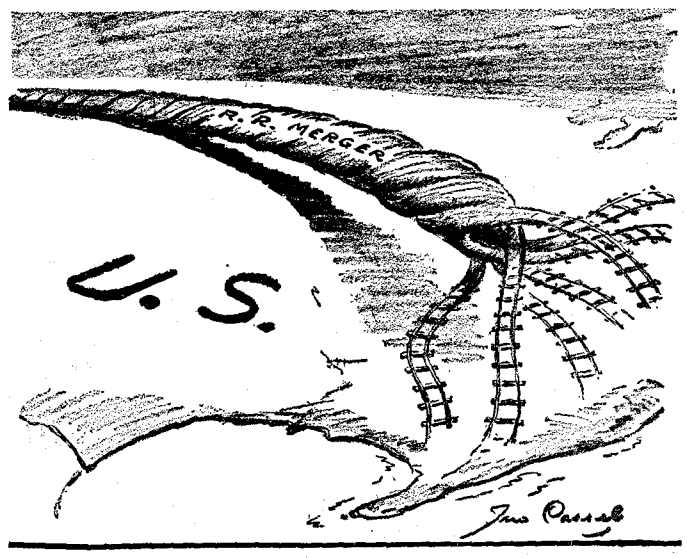
"OLD NINETY-EIGHT" of the railroad ballad, which "went down-grade at ninety miles an hour," seems to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to be "starting a long pull up the other side of the mountain."

In other words, this newspaper finds reason for belief that the railroad comeback is at hand, due to such factors as the Interstate Commerce Commission's approval of the Eastern railroads' four-system consolidation plan, and the recent statement of railroad executives asking for public cooperation, and pledging themselves to a policy of retrenchment, research, economy, efficiency, and cooperation.

The first feeling of the press, as exprest by the New York *Times*, is a relief that the ten-year deadlock has been broken between the Commission that wanted five systems and the big Eastern roads that wanted four.

Even if the plan should be adopted promptly by the roads, several years may be required to carry out the consolidation details, but nevertheless the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* thinks that "the prospect that at last a solution has been reached for such a vast and complicated problem, with years of controversy over it, could not but have a helpful effect upon the country." In Boston *The Christian Science Monitor* concludes that—

If four railroads can be made to grow where more than 100 have stood still, and if the economies promised can be made with that regard which the Commission asks for the interests of rail employees, the program will have introduced a salutary degree of orderliness and simplification into American railroading.




In Merger There Is Strength

—Cassel in the Brooklyn "Eagle."

GRATIFICATION over the Commission's action is exprest in papers from a number of cities affected by the proposed mergers, including New York, Utica, Rochester, Washington, Norfolk, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City.

"Mere consolidations of railroad systems will not of themselves accomplish very much, but," declares *The Wall Street Journal*, "if backed by a new and vigorous spirit on the part of railway managers determined to do all that lies in their power to achieve the utmost economy and efficiency potential in railroad plan, they will open a great opportunity."

The security markets responded robustly to the Commission's announcement, notes George T. Hughes in a Consolidated Press dispatch, "altho the most casual reflection demonstrates that no immediate benefit to the railroads can be expected." The big fact, as Mr. Hughes sees it, is that the announcement "does bring into relief the disposition on the part of the public authorities to cooperate with the railroads in solving their most difficult problem, and that is an advance."

David Lawrence declares in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Washington that "the moral effect of the settlement of the railway problem will be felt for many months to come, and may put a new face on the whole question of a national transportation policy." The action of the Commission, says J. C. Royle in one of his syndicated letters from Washington, "marks a change in the attitude of the Commission which heretofore has been inclined to oppose plans presented by the roads and at the same time was loath to advance a plan of its own." In Mr. Royle's opinion:

One big gain is that approval by the Commission carries the supposition that the unifications are in the public interest, and the burden of proof now will lie with those who object.

Temperate approval of the decision is exprest by the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

The railroads now suffer severely from the threefold ills of competition from unregulated carriers, unbalanced capitalization, resulting in an excessive load of fixt charges, and a surplus of facilities which leads to excessive competition among themselves.

The first problem is not affected by consolidation, and can only be met through action by State and national legislative authorities.

The second problem, that of reduction of fixt charges, can be solved only through voluntary readjustment of capitalization or reorganization after receivership.

It is doubtful whether debt capitalization will be cut to any extent through merger arrangements. With regard to reduction of inter-railroad rivalry, and the achievement of economy of operations, consolidation can, however, accomplish concrete and definite results.

Many railroad executives envisage a brighter future for their industry when it concentrates its attention upon the low-cost carriage of bulk freight over relatively longer hauls, leaving the short-haul and local business to the motor-vehicles.

If this ideal is to be approached, railroad consolidation is desirable, as a step toward a reduction in the number of way stations and termini and an elimination of duplicate facilities as far as feasible.

As a first step toward a gradual amalgamation of facilities which should permit further reductions in operating cost, the merger decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission deserves commendation.

BUT there is skepticism. The Atlanta *Constitution* can not take this last decision very seriously—

The frequently succeeding announcements of proposed consolidations by the Commission are, because of their lack of results, fast becoming an annual joke.

The New York *Herald Tribune* does not see how the roads are going to do the expected merging:

When we realize that three of the four big systems have gone to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for aid and the fourth is tied to several weak lines, the question naturally rises as to how they will make acquisitions of lines which do not wish to be acquired.

New railroad financing is out of the question, at least for the big Eastern roads, and the present prices for their stocks are not such as to attract the stockholder of the smaller lines. They have, in effect, received permission to follow a course which is effectively barred by present economic circumstances.

The Detroit *Free Press* thinks this plan is "distinctly inferior to the old five trunk-line proposal which is the program for consolidation that ought to have been worked out and adopted."

Perhaps the strongest expression of dissent comes from Interstate Commerce Commissioner Joseph B. Eastman, who wrote a minority report disagreeing with his fellows. He suggests that:

The people of the country are either fighting to bar the wolf



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from the door or they are struggling inside the threshold to keep his fangs from their throats.

They have little time or money to spend on railroad consolidation plans.

And Mr. Eastman makes this thrust at the majority of the Commission:

The virtue most persistently urged in support of this four-system plan is that it is a "practical" plan which can be accomplished because the four leading railroad executives of Eastern territory have, after many conferences, agreed upon it. In fact, the plan has in large part already been accomplished.

This has been done at a great cost, and mostly without our approval. We have found that to a very considerable extent it was done illegally.

With these trump cards in hand, the four executives went into conference. Their agreement was shaped accordingly, and upon it is now fixt the stamp of commission approval.

TURNING now to the railroad appeal to the public made by the Association of Railroad Executives, which was sent out a few days before the announcement from the Interstate Commerce Commission, we find first this pledge:

The railroads are utilizing and propose to continue to utilize even more extensively their organizations in the field of research and experimentation, and take all other available measures in order to secure the utmost in operating efficiency.

They pledge themselves to avoid all preventable wastes in the competitive relationships between themselves, and to devise and apply the most feasible methods for meeting new competitive conditions. This is their part in the solution of the transportation problem.

Then after pointing out that the present financial difficulties of the railroads are due in part to the increase in competition of other transportation agencies, including motor traffic on public highways and government-aided water transportation, this appeal is made to the public for equality of treatment:

We believe it is essential, in addition to all that the railroads may do for themselves, that the existing regulation of the railroads should be relaxed so as to restore freedom of managerial control, without return to the fundamental evils of unjust discrimination, which regulation should always prevent, and that the same kind and measure of regulation should be extended to all other agencies with which they must compete.

General press approval greets this statement from the railroad executives. The appeal, remarks the Charleston (W. Va.) *Daily Mail*, is "a far cry from the public-be-damned policy once pursued by some railroads."

Returning to the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision, it will be remembered that in December, 1929, the Commission decided on a five-party plan which would group the Eastern roads respectively around the New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio-Nickel Plate-Erie, and a combination including the Wabash, Lehigh Valley, Norfolk and Western, and Seaboard. The plan did not appeal to the big Eastern roads, which in October, 1931, announced agreement upon a four-party scheme of their own. On this the Commission held hearings, and now admits that its own scheme was impractical, partly because the Wabash and Seaboard are both bankrupt, and indorses the railroads' four-party plan with some modifications.

To put it briefly, the new scheme as announced divides up the railroads of the Northeast (excluding New England) as follows:

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM

New York Central.
The Big Four.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.
Indiana Northern.
Kanawha and Michigan.
Michigan Central.
Pittsburgh and Lake Erie.
Pittsburgh and West Virginia (one-fourth interest).
Toledo and Ohio Central.
Virginian Railway.
And about fifty short lines.

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM

Pennsylvania.
Baltimore and Eastern.
Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic.
Chesapeake Beach Railway.
Cumberland and Pennsylvania.
The Long Island Railroad.
Lehigh and New England.
Norfolk and Western.
Wabash.
And another fifty or more short lines.

BALTIMORE & OHIO SYSTEM

Baltimore and Ohio.
The Ann Arbor Railroad.
Buffalo-Rochester and Pittsburgh.
Chicago and Alton.
Lehigh and Hudson River.
Reading.
Lehigh and New England (one-fourth interest).
Jersey Central.
Maryland and Pennsylvania.
Pittsburgh and West Virginia (in part).
Western Maryland.
And about forty short lines, together with trackage rights into Detroit.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO SYSTEM

Chesapeake and Ohio.
The Chesapeake and Ohio of Indiana.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois.
Erie Railway.
Hocking Valley.
Lehigh Valley.
Nickel Plate.
Pere Marquette.
Virginia Central.
And about fifty smaller railroads.

BY these allocations, writes J. F. Essary in the Baltimore *Sun*—

The Commission points out that each of the industrial centers of the country has two or more competing lines; that each of the four lines has access to two or more Atlantic ports, and that each of the four systems has direct access to its own fuel supply.

Also it is pointed out that in many instances the trunk lines already have bought heavily into the properties now formally allocated to them, and in some instances own those properties outright.

It might also be mentioned that the Commission requires the Pennsylvania to give up its New England railroad holdings.


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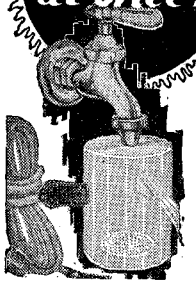

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# CURRENT POETRY

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UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

Is it better and cheaper to live in the country? This question is being debated in *The Countryman* (Oxfordshire, England), which reprints two contrasting poems on this eternally arresting problem:

## COUNTRY

By John Drinkwater

Morning and night I bring
Clear water from the spring,
And through the lyric noon
I hear the larks in tune,
And when the shadows fall
There's providence for all.

My path of paven grey
Is thoroughfare all day—
For fellowship, till time
Bids us with candles climb
The little whitewashed stair
Above my lavender.

## BACK TO TOWN

By Max Beerbohm

Morning and night I found
White snow upon the ground.
And on the tragic well
Gray ice had cast her spell,
A dearth of wood and coal
Lay heavy on my soul.

My path of cinders black
Had an abundant lack
Of visitors, till time
Bade us with boxes climb
The train that hurries on
To warm old Paddington.

---

Even disappointing barometers may serve the poet as a point of departure, as these lyrics in the Contributors' Club of *The Atlantic Monthly* indicate:

## THE PASSIONATE METEOROLOGIST

By Corinne Rockwell Swain

I. Through a Glass, Darkly

Now is the Low in the west moving from Northern
Dakota
Slowly to Southern Ontario, slightly increasing
in density;
Noting a falling barometer, sadly, my love, I
prognosticate
Local disturbances.

Wandering Lows over Texas linger uncertainly,
presaging
Rains in the median valleys, spreading perchance
to the seaboard,
Bearing to Sandy Hook, and down to the Capes
of the Delaware
Precipitation.

Would that the center might retrograde, curving
again to Nebraska,
Clearing thy skies in the east—but mark how the
cumuli congregate!
Pardon, Beloved, a third consecutive dank and
detestable
Holiday week-end!

II. Fly Not Yet

The crest of the eastern High
Has swerved again to the north,
And hurricanes hurtling nigh
The crest of the eastern High
Will harry the fleets that fly—
Beloved, ah fare not forth!
The crest of the eastern High
Has swerved again to the north!

In the pages of the industriously sophisticated *New Yorker* we come unexpectedly upon these feeling lines:

## THE LONELY

By Samuel Hoffenstein

There is no cold and crying place
That's crucified upon the pole
But has more sight of God's own face
Than any living soul.

There is no mountain, scarred and riven,
Whose height not even the beasts may span
But has more comradeship with Heaven
Than any living man.

And the strange and stony wilderness,
Whence all but day and night depart,
May drain a deeper loneliness
Out of the human heart.

---

Does any one collect poems about musical instruments? In *Chamber's Journal*, London's *Public Opinion* finds one about a violin:

## "ALIVE I LISTENED—DEAD, I SING"

(Motto on a Cremona Violin)

By Helen L. Brown

In the old Tyrolean forests grew the murm'ring
maple trees,
'Mongst whose branches feathered singers trilled
their mirthful melodies—
Songs of rapture,
Psalms of praising,
Borne on morn and evening breeze.

Then, in old Cremona workshops, artist-craftsmen
plied their skill,
Making from the wood of maple, urged by inspiration's thrill,
Violins of
Old Amati,
Stradivarii—with us still.

Though but few—each one a treasure grew beneath their loving hands;
Secrets died with those old masters scarce a
modern understands;
Now those lovely
Masterpieces
Sing their songs in many lands.

Songs they heard of feathered singers when, as
living trees, they grew;
Now, dead wood, they reproduce them—melodies
that once they knew—
Waves of ether
Stir their mem'ry
Of sweet winds which through them blew.

---

To the London *Review of Reviews*, Mr. Lionel W. Allison sends the little-known epitaph written by a Jacobite, which appears on the grave of Prince Frederick, son of King George II. Students of English history will appreciate its stinging irony:

## A JACOBITE EPITAPH

Here lies Prince Fred,
Who is down among the dead;
If it had been his father,
We had much rather;
If it had been his mother,
Better than any other;
If it had been all his generation,
Ten times better for the nation;
But since 'tis only Fred,
There's nothing more to be said.

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**Something Else Again.**—Some men think they have an inferiority complex, when, as a matter of fact, they're just inferior.—*Judge.*

**In the Corn Belt.**—"Doesn't that soprano have a large repertoire?"

"Yes, and that dress she has on makes it look worse."—*Capper's Weekly.*

**Female Gold-Mine.**—SHE—"I hope your recent marriage has turned out a great success."

HE—"Oh, quite; I've already made three plays out of my wife's past."—*Tatler.*

**His Dark Secret.**—"Have you and your wife ever had any difference of opinion?"

"Yes, but she didn't know it."—*Boston Transcript.*

**One Crying in the Wilderness.**—"Our economics prof talks to himself. Does yours?"

"Yes, but he doesn't realize it—he thinks we're listening."—*Juggler.*

**Home-Town Custom.**—BOY—"Do you know, dad, that in some parts of Africa a man doesn't know his wife until he marries her?"

DAD—"Why single out Africa?"—*Chesapeake and Ohio Magazine.*

**Blind Eye to the Telescope.**—CONDUCTOR—"Can't you see the sign 'No Smoking?'"

SAILOR—"Sure, mate, that's plain enough. But there are so many dippy signs here. Looka there, one says, 'Wear Nemo Corsets.' So I ain't paying attention to any of them."—*B. and M. Employees' Magazine.*

**Broadway English.**—At this late date Georgie Price informs me that he can make up a sentence with the word "vicious" like this: "Well, best vicious for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!"

And "amphibian." "So you think I amphibian, do you? Well, I can prove it."

And Solly Rosen can make up one with "cigaret": "Cigaret life if you don't weaken."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

**Also Corns on His Hands.**—

And now the gay suburbanite,
Expending his last nickel,
Proceeds to carry home at night
1 hoe
1 rake
1 sickle.

His garden is well under way
And if he keeps on workin'
He'll have on some late summer day
1 beet
1 squash
1 gherkin

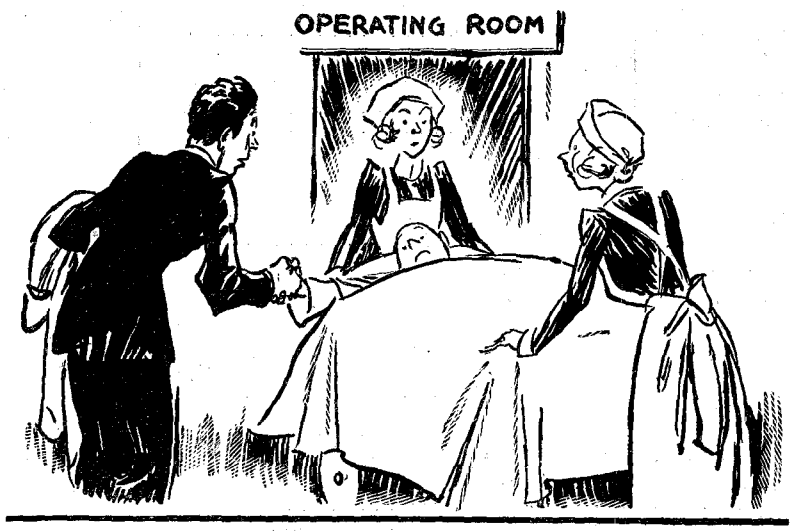
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

**Pass the Hammer.**—A lot of wise crackers make you wish there was a nut cracker around doing his stuff.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

**Now Little Worm, Don't You Cry.**—Be satisfied with a little. The atom has taken its split without beefing.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

**Boom in Agriculture.**—"How's your farm work coming?"

"Oh, fine! Got the billboard and hot-dog stand painted, and the filling station stocked full of gas."—*Capper's Weekly.*




"So long, Ed; hope everything comes out all right."
—"Everybody's Weekly" (London).

**Widening the Taxable Base.**—"Daughter," said her dad, "how does it come you go out with a different young man every night?"

"Oh," she yawned, "most of my boy friends have had their salaries cut, and they can't afford more than one date a week with me now."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

**Chow as Usual.**—A lanky, mustached individual upped to the manager of a Forty-second Street dime museum last week and asked for employment.

"Who are you?" asked the manager.

"I'm Egbert, the Egg King," drawled the fellow.

"What's your specialty?"

"I eat three dozen hen eggs, two dozen duck eggs, and one dozen goose eggs at a single sitting."

"Sounds pretty good. I suppose you know our policy."

"What's that?"

"Four shows a day."

"O. K.!"

"And do you think you can go through them with your act?"

"I know I can."

"On Saturdays we often have as many as six shows and on some holidays we give a performance every hour."

Egbert, the Egg King, hesitated. "In that case, I must have one thing understood before I join your show."

"What's that?"

"No matter how rushing business is at this museum," replied Egbert, "you gotta gimme time enough to eat my regular meals at my hotel!"—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

## Slips That Pass in the Night

**Pass the Liniment.**—Power exerciser, almost new, want lawn furniture, prefer couch swing.—*Seattle Times.*

**Can You Blame Him?**—

ACCIDENT VICTIM
STILL IS CRITICAL

—*Kalispell (Mont.) paper.*

**Big Improvement on Forceps.**—Louise Koppel is over at Biloxi for a few days nursing an inflamed jaw where a tooth was pulled with sunshine and salt sea-breezes.—*New Orleans paper.*

**March of Education.**—A rourse in insuranle has been added to the rurriilum of North Carolina State sollege.—*Honolulu Star-Bulletin.*

**New-Style Alger Hero.**—Armless Lupe Zarata, 79-year-old Mexican youth of McAllen, Texas, has started to Hollywood to seek fame and fortune.—*El Paso paper.*

**Blessed Bean-Shooter.**—"To a great many people to-day this question of immortality is a tiny candle. But how far that little candle throws his beans."—*Springfield Republican.*

**Anudder Scandal.**—

MORE NUDDISTS JAILED
FOR CANADIAN MARCH

—*Sioux Falls paper.*

**Wham!**—The high wind damaged two schoolhouses and injured three teachers. Miss E——, Mr. W—— and Miss B——. Miss E—— had a gable end blown off and was moved six inches on her foundation.—*Oklahoma paper.*

**With a Deep Bow.**—We, the undersigned president and treasurer, respectfully, of the corporation for which this return is made, being severally sworn, each for himself, deposes and says: that this return, etc.—*Oklahoma corporation income-tax blank.*

**Hot Picnic**—Wednesday afternoon the hospital alumnæ association entertained the girls at a chicken barbecue at Perry lake, Cave Spring.

The chickens were cooked to a delicious turn, on a girl, by the like.—*Rome (Ga.) News-Tribune.*

**New One for Einstein.**—Persons living on Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, were awakened at 2 A. M. today by the explosion of gas fumes in a manhole in front of 55 Rogers Avenue. The manhole was hurled through the plate-glass window of Ralph's barber shop.—*New York Sun.*



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